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ISSUE 6 // AUGUST 2014 // £3.99

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**OSKAR SCHINDLER: THE NAZI
WHO SAVED 1,000 JEWS**

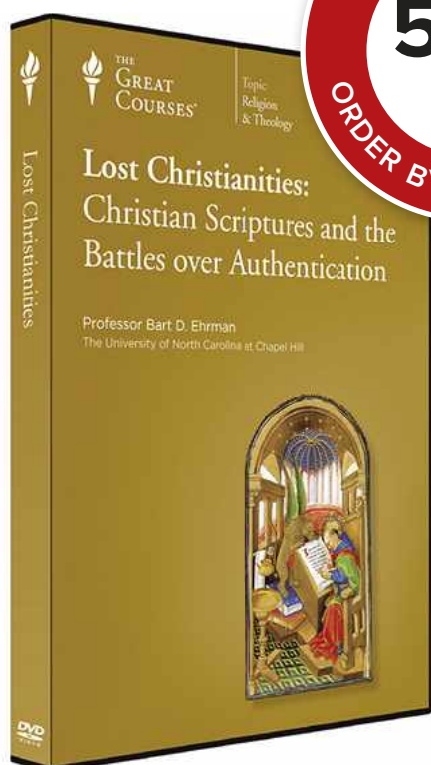


Q&A

Who was Dick Whittington?
Why did the Romans love baths?
What does Kamikaze mean?

**THE END
OF THE INCA**
Atahualpa's downfall





How Has Christianity Changed over 2,000 Years?

In the first centuries after Christ, there was no “official” New Testament. Instead, early Christians read and fervently followed a wide variety of scriptures—many more than we have today.

Relying on these writings, Christians held beliefs that today would be considered bizarre. Some believed that there were 2, 12, or as many as 30 gods. Some thought that a malicious deity, rather than the true God, created the world. Some maintained that Christ’s death and resurrection had nothing to do with salvation, while others insisted that Christ never really died at all.

What did these “other” scriptures say? How could such outlandish ideas ever be considered Christian? If such beliefs were once common, why do they no longer exist? These are just a few of the many provocative questions that arise from **Lost Christianities: Christian Scriptures and the Battles over Authentication**, an insightful 24-lecture course taught by Professor Bart D. Ehrman of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the author or editor of more than 25 books, including *The New York Times* bestseller *Misquoting Jesus*.

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3. Christians Who Refuse To Be Jews
4. Early Gnostic Christianity—Our Sources
5. Early Christian Gnosticism—An Overview
6. The Gnostic Gospel of Truth
7. Gnostics Explain Themselves
8. The Coptic Gospel of Thomas
9. Thomas’ Gnostic Teachings
10. Infancy Gospels
11. The Gospel of Peter
12. The Secret Gospel of Mark
13. The Acts of John
14. The Acts of Thomas
15. The Acts of Paul and Thecla
16. Forgeries in the Name of Paul
17. The Epistle of Barnabas
18. The Apocalypse of Peter
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Where no man had gone before...



The race to the Moon was an endeavour born out of Cold War paranoia as much as derring-do. That it was **less than 70 years after the Wright Brothers'** historic flight that a man walked on the Moon, just goes to show what humankind is capable

of, given the appropriate inspiration! This month's cover feature brings you the full story – including a fascinating insight into the **ultimate nearly man, Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin**, the second man on the Moon. The adventure begins on page 26.

The bold journeys continue apace, with Hannibal's strategically brilliant (if physically ambitious) decision to take his **battle elephants through the Alps** to catch the Romans by surprise (p56). And if that's not enough of a unexpected triumph, we've pulled together our list of the **all-time top 10 underdogs** (p54).

Elsewhere this issue, we head for **the heart of the Inca Empire** at the crucial moment when the Spanish conquistadors arrived (p49). Suffice to say, it doesn't



end well for Atahualpa, the last Sapa Inca, but what a tale it makes!

Closer to home, we travel to 1948, when the *Empire Windrush* brought the first wave of **post-war Caribbean immigrants** to Britain (p73) on a promise of wealth and happiness. We also visit some of **our oldest historical sites** – stone circles (p86). We can only imagine what stories they hold.

Do write in with your thoughts on the issue and the subjects we've covered – we love to hear from you.

Paul McGuinness
Editor

Don't miss our September issue, on sale 21 August

GET IN TOUCH

How to join the discussion...

GET IN TOUCH

Here's how to contact the *History Revealed* team

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during WWII



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TRUNKS PACKED
Hannibal's epic march
across the Alps with
his elephants



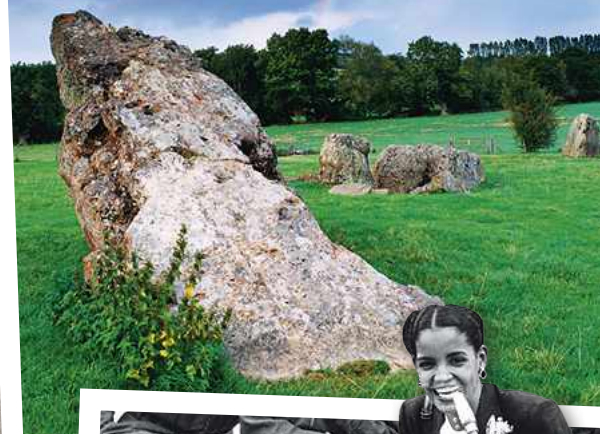
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**WHEN THE
WINDRUSH BLOWS**
The newcomers that
changed Britain forever

AUGUST 2014

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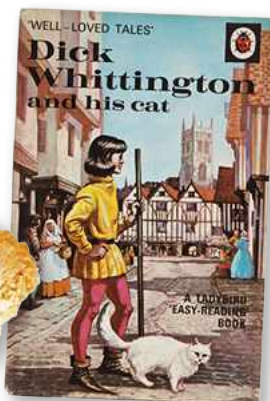
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READERS' LETTERS

Get in touch – share your opinions on history and our magazine

MISSING MOMENT

I read the 24 page pull-out 'The History of Sport 50 Defining Moments' (July 2014), but was most put out not to find any mention of West Auckland FC, County Durham, who won what is known as the First World Cup in 1909, and again in 1911.

All West Auckland players at the time were coal miners

was stolen some years ago and never found. Last year, a statue on the village green to the players and miners was unveiled by Tim Healy. Sir John Hall, previously the owner of Newcastle United FC, was also there.

Alan Hindmarch,
County Durham

**LETTER
OF THE
MONTH**

All West Auckland players at the time were coal miners and the 1909 story was portrayed in the film, *A Captains Tail*

and the 1909 story was portrayed in the film, *A Captains Tail*, starring Dennis Waterman and Tim Healy.

A copy of the trophy is in West Auckland Working Men's Club, as the original

Editor replies:

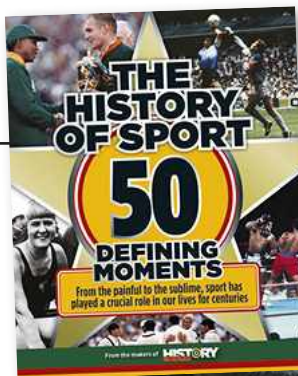
Thanks very much Alan. As you can imagine, it was a difficult process to narrow down all of sporting history into a list of 50 defining moments. We were always going to disappoint

BACK OF THE NET

The statue celebrates the team's mining background, with one of the players wielding a miner's pick axe

someone by what we left out. It was fascinating to read about West Auckland, who indeed twice won the Sir Thomas Lipton Trophy – often called 'the First World Cup'. But did you know that Italian magazine *La Stampa Sportiva* hosted a tournament a year earlier than West Auckland's first victory? That trophy was won by the Swiss club Servette, from Geneva.

Alan Hindmarch wins *British Posters of the First World War* by John Christopher. Published by Amberley Books, worth £18. This hardback looks at the propaganda machine of WWI, with mesmerising colour images and plenty of historical insight.



FULL OF HOLES?

On page 13 of the June issue it states that "JFK's German is correct" when he addressed 120,000 West Germans in 1963. I disagree. In German they do not put an 'ein' in front

of nationality or citizenship. Therefore, I am English in German is 'Ich bin Engländer' not 'Ich bin ein Engländer'. JFK did say "I am a jam doughnut"!

Andy Brown
South Glamorgan

Editor replies:

This is a topic that's run and run for many years. The confusion comes from the figurative nature of Kennedy's speech. What he was saying was that he was a Berliner in spirit, not that he actually originated from or lived there. "Ich bin Berliner" is indeed what someone from Berlin would say to describe their origins, but had the President said this, it would not have conveyed his message of unity, so much as confused those listening to his Massachusetts drawl.

To complicate matters yet further, the people of Berlin wouldn't use the name 'Berliner' for a jam doughnut, as they actually call it 'pfannkuchen'. It's only outside of the city that it goes by the name 'Berliner'. And people say that English is a complicated language!

A TORTURING READ

I found the feature on medieval tortures (Top Ten, June 2014) very disturbing, as torture is unfortunately still widely used in many parts of the world. I think perhaps, instead of subscribing, I shall increase my donation to Amnesty!

Ian Mattingly
Warwickshire

Editor replies:

Indeed, Ian, many of the most heartbreaking stories from history resonate today as, sadly, it can often seem as though we've not learned any lessons from the past.

@HistoryRevMag is a mighty fine read. Particularly enjoyed learning about Spartacus. #ImSpartacus @WWfunJun



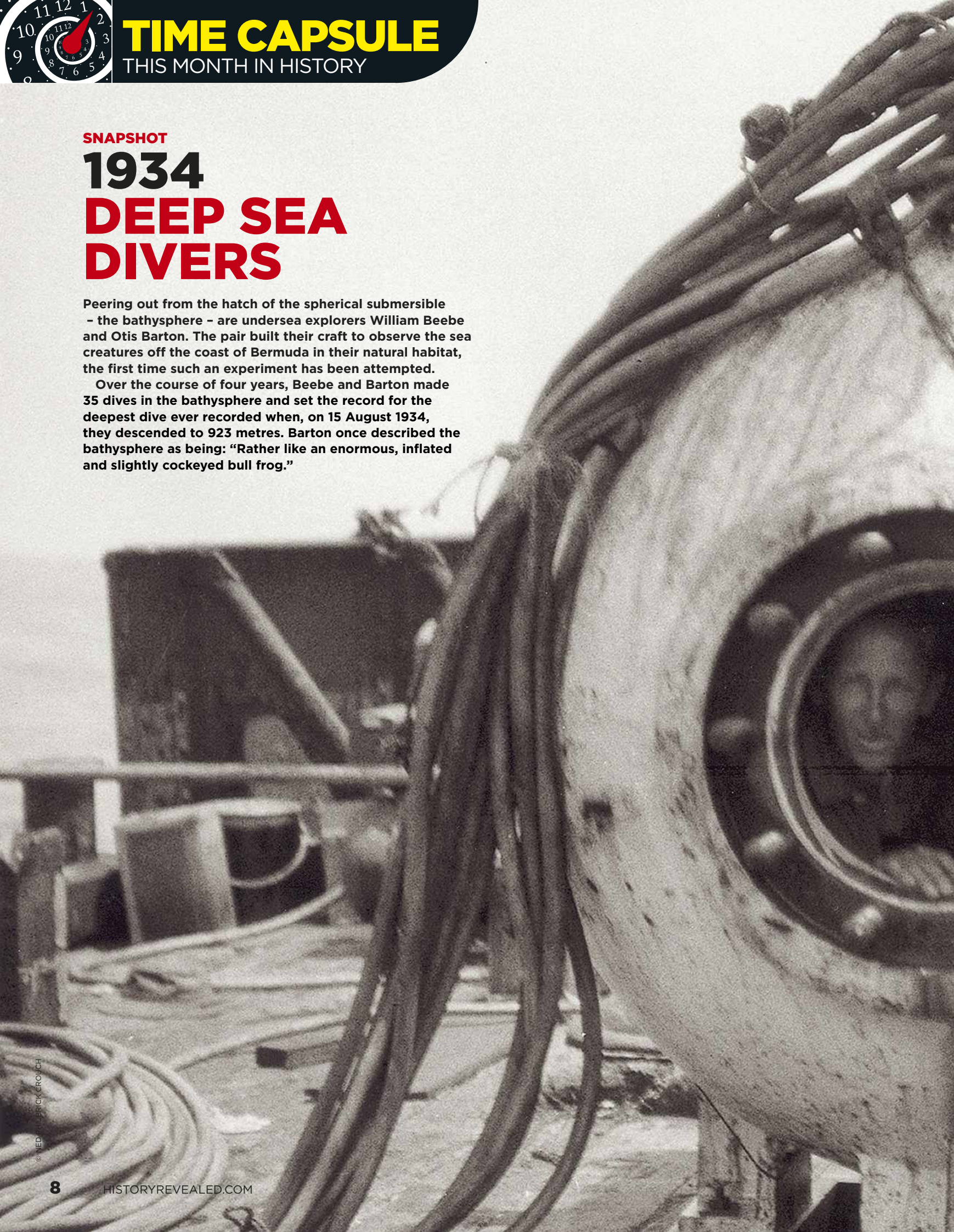
SNAPSHOT

1934

DEEP SEA DIVERS

Peering out from the hatch of the spherical submersible – the bathysphere – are undersea explorers William Beebe and Otis Barton. The pair built their craft to observe the sea creatures off the coast of Bermuda in their natural habitat, the first time such an experiment has been attempted.

Over the course of four years, Beebe and Barton made 35 dives in the bathysphere and set the record for the deepest dive ever recorded when, on 15 August 1934, they descended to 923 metres. Barton once described the bathysphere as being: “Rather like an enormous, inflated and slightly cockeyed bull frog.”







SNAPSHOT

1964 MODS & ROCKERS

An elderly gent gets caught up in violent clashes between Mods and Rockers in Hastings over the August bank holiday 50 years ago. The Mods wore sharp suits, had short hair and rode Italian scooters. The Rockers wore black leather, rode powerful motorbikes and grew their hair into greased quiffs. The two opposing youth cultures clashed repeatedly along the south coast in the early 1960s. A battle in Brighton is the centrepiece of the cult movie *Quadrophenia* (1979) starring Sting and Phil Daniels, and based on the album by The Who.





TIME CAPSULE
AUGUST





SNAPSHOT

1981 HAPPY COUPLE

It was hailed as 'the wedding of the century' when Prince Charles married Diana Spencer on 29 July. The lavishness seen by 750 million people on TV that day continued into their honeymoon as the couple flew to Gibraltar before going on a cruise of the Mediterranean. But the marital bliss wouldn't last. Diana was already suspicious of her new husband's relationship with Camilla Parker-Bowles, of whom Charles kept a photo in his diary.



"I READ THE NEWS TODAY..."

Weird and wonderful, it all happened in **August**

MAN-BAT ON THE MOON 1835 LOONY LUNAR HOAX

When you think of the Moon, what do you picture? A vast, grey expanse, pockmarked by craters? Neil Armstrong? How about unicorns or human-like creatures with bat wings?

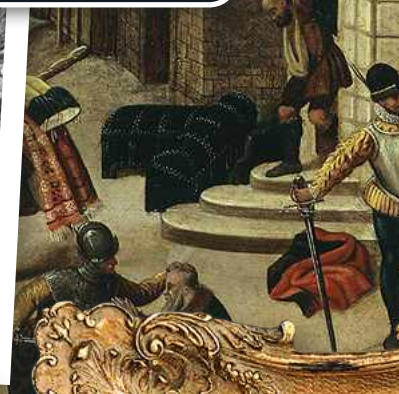
A newspaper in New York, *The Sun*, publishes a series of six articles in August 1835 describing the 'discovery' of **life on the Moon**, by eminent astronomer John Herschel. The Moon has beaches, rivers and huge crystals and, among the fantastical life signs, a **race of furry, winged creatures** – referred to as 'Vespertilio-homo' or 'man-bat'. The enigmatic author, Dr Grant, is shocked that, "some of their amusements would but ill comport with our terrestrial notions of decorum," – they mate in public.

The **Great Moon Hoax** sounds like science-fiction, but many people take it seriously, and a group of Yale scientists show up at *The Sun's* offices seeking evidence. The author of the articles is not known for sure, but there's no such person as Dr Grant.



HUGUENOTS HUNTED 1572 WEDDING MASSACRE

It sounds like the grisly climax to an episode of **Game of Thrones** but the St Bartholomew's Day Massacre in France is more horrific than even George RR Martin could imagine. On 24 August, King Charles IX orders the assassination of Huguenot Protestants – who had **gathered in Paris for a royal wedding**. He was persuaded to do this by his scheming mother, Catherine de Medici, who had failed to have a Huguenot leader murdered. The order sparks a country-wide massacre, lasting for weeks.



EXTINCT SPECIES 1883 QUAGGA QUIETLY QUIT

The quagga – a unique kind of zebra, looking as if it's been mixed with a horse – used to roam in large numbers in South Africa. But the 19th century saw all wild quaggas **hunted to extinction by European settlers** until the last living one is in Amsterdam Zoo. The female, the last of her kind, who had spent most of her life in the zoo, dies of old age on 12 August. Today, a breeding project **hopes to bring the quagga back to life**.



NEXT STEP IN MOUNTAINEERING 1786 FILL IN THE BLANC

Stretching up to 4,810 metres among the Alps, Mont Blanc has taunted climbers for centuries. It is **first conquered** by mountaineer Jacques Balmat and Doctor Michel-Gabriel Paccard on 8 August. They have nothing like the equipment used today – **they don't even have rope or ice axes** – but they reach the top without incident.



DEATH TOLL

The estimated number of people killed varies wildly, with some claiming it was tens of thousands. It is thought 3,000 Huguenots died in Paris alone.



“...OH BOY”

August events that changed the world

24 AUGUST AD 79 END OF POMPEII

The Roman city of Pompeii is wiped out when nearby Mount Vesuvius erupts.

1 AUGUST 1086 CENSUS COMPLETED

The huge-scale Domesday survey, carried out under William I, is concluded.

2 AUGUST 1776 NO MORE BRITISH RULE

After it was adopted on 4 July, the US Declaration of Independence is signed.

12 AUGUST 1908 ROLLING OFF THE LINE

Henry Ford's Model T – the world's first 'affordable' car – enters production.

13 AUGUST 1961 A CITY DIVIDED

Construction begins on the Berlin Wall. It will stand until 1989.

5 AUGUST 1962 27 YEARS IN PRISON

Nelson Mandela is arrested and put on trial in South Africa.

30 AUGUST 1963 COLD WAR HOTLINE

The 'Hotline', between USA and Kremlin is created.

15 AUGUST 1969 PEACE & MUSIC

Woodstock starts the craze for festivals.



LOW-SPEED COLLISION 1896 DEATH ON THE ROAD

While on her way to the Crystal Palace with her daughter on 17 August, 44-year-old housewife Bridget Driscoll is hit by a car – becoming Britain's **first pedestrian fatality** as a result of an automobile. The car, with new driver Arthur Edsall at the wheel, was reported to have been **going at 4mph**.

A week after the theft, the Louvre was re-opened with long lines of people waiting to see the empty space where the painting had been hung.

MONA MISSING

1911 THE HUNT FOR LEONARDO'S MASTERPIECE

It is a day before staff at the Louvre Museum, in Paris, realise that Leonardo da Vinci's *Mona Lisa* has been stolen. Italian thief, Vincenzo Perugia, hides in a cupboard on 21 August, **removes the painting from its frame, conceals it under his coat and walks out**. The ensuing investigation lasts two years without success – and sees **Pablo Picasso** questioned by the police – before the painting is recovered when Perugia tries to sell it to an art dealer.

A CLEAN SWEEP

1840 CUTTING OUT CHILDREN UP CHIMNEYS

It was a hard-working life for children in the Victorian period. **Boys as young as four** were sent clambering up chimneys to sweep them – and it wasn't that unusual for them to get stuck. Criticism of child labour finally leads to the Chimney Sweeps Act, which **bans the employment of children**. Unfortunately, this is widely ignored.



AND FINALLY...

On 9 August 1945, the same day an atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki, forcing a Japanese surrender, the Mongolian People's Republic becomes the **last country** formally to enter World War II.



GRAPHIC HISTORY

A visual guide to the past

AD 565 MONSTER SEEN AT LOCH NESS

Since August AD 565, Loch Ness has been providing us with hoaxes, unexplained sightings and wild theories...



CRYPTIDS AROUND THE WORLD

Nessie is one of the oldest unidentified creatures on Earth – here are a few of her younger, distant cousins



1 CHUPACABRA

What: a reptile-like creature, with alien-shaped eyes and a taste for livestock
Where: North, Central and South America
First reported: 1990s
Danger rating: ●●●○○○



2 LAKE TIANCHI MONSTERS

What: large seal-like, finned creatures with a history of aggression
Where: Heaven Lake, North Korea-China border
First reported: 1903
Danger rating: ●●●○○○



TIMELINE

The myth is over a millennium old, but only really took off in the 20th century

August AD 565

The traditional date given for the **first sighting of Nessie**. On this day St Columba, a Christian monk, reports an encounter with a monster in the lake.

July 1933

Mr and Mrs Spicer see the **"Loch Ness beast"** in the road. Interest in the old legend is revived.

December 1933

A Marmaduke Wetherell finds **huge footprints** near the loch's shore. They are proved to have been made with a **dried hippo foot**.

April 1934

A London doctor takes the famous **'surgeon's photo'** of the monster's head and neck, which was later found to be a hoax.



July 1951

Forestry Commission worker Lachlan Stuart pictures **three humps rising** from beneath the surface.

THE THEORIES

DO YOU THINK SHE SAW US?



Theory: the monster is a marine reptile from the Jurassic period, called a plesiosaur
For: it's a similar size and shape to many Nessie sightings and images
Against: plesiosaurs live in warm water. Plus, they're extinct
First raised: 1933
Likelihood: ●○○○○○

SLIPPERY CUSTOMER



Theory: a giant eel lurks in the depths of the loch
For: standard-sized eels do live in Loch Ness
Against: the eel's sideways swimming motion contradicts most sightings
First raised: 1930s
Likelihood: ●●○○○○

NESSIE THE ELEPHANT



Theory: a small herd of elephants (or an individual) lives near the loch
For: a swimming elephant could be confused for the neck and shoulders of something much larger
Against: elephants would be seen, and heard, on land
First raised: 1979
Likelihood: ●●●○○○

MONSTER MONEY

Real or not, she's certainly a cash cow...



There have been ⁹ different scientific searches, including the 1987 Operation Deep Scan, which spent an estimated total of **£1 MILLION** looking for Nessie.



3 MONGOLIAN DEATH WORM
What: giant worms that can kill humans with their breath
Where: Gobi Desert, Mongolia
First reported: 1926
Danger rating: ●●●●●●



4 YETI, OR ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN
What: legendary giant mountain ape or bear, white in colour
Where: Himalayas
First reported: 1925
Danger rating: ●●○○○



5 BIGFOOT, OR SASQUATCH
What: nocturnal forest ape or bear, some 3 metres tall
Where: North America
First reported: 1800s
Danger rating: ●○○○○○



6 YOWIE
What: timid, hairy hominids with large feet
Where: Australia
First reported: 1788
Danger rating: ●○○○○○

July 1955

Bank Manager Peter McNab snaps a large **body moving through the water** – the image is later revealed to be doctored.

April 1960

Aeronautical Engineer Tim Dinsdale **records film** of a humped object moving through the loch's water.

August 1972

Dr Robert Rines of the Academy of Applied Science uses an underwater imaging device and records a **flipper-like shape** beneath the surface.

October 1972

Monster hunter Frank Searle takes many images of unidentified bodies, most of which are found to be **tree trunks**.

May 1977

Anthony Shiels, a showman, 'wizard' and **psychic entertainer** photographs the head of a monster – it is widely discredited.

October 1987

Operation Deepscan – the largest and most scientific search of Loch Ness – begins. Sonar **monitors record mystery contacts**, which are yet to be explained.

July 2003

The BBC sponsors a search for Nessie, using **600 sonar beams and satellites**, but to no avail.

May 2007

Labratory Technician Gordon Holmes films a **"Jet-black thing, about 45-feet long"** moving through the water.

Nessie brings in some **£25 MILLION** every year, with over **1 MILLION** tourists visiting the glen.



In the thirties, circus owner Bertram Mills offered up **£20,000** for anyone who could deliver the monster to him alive.



Nessie is a big hitter at the box office, cropping up in some **15 movies**. She took her first lead role, in *Secret of the Loch*, directed by Milton Rosmer, **just a year after the Spicers' sighting**.

NESSIE SPOTTERS

In July 2013, Hollywood actor **Charlie Sheen** started searching for Nessie, armed with 1 makeshift fishing rod, 1 leg of lamb, and 1 bottle of whisky.



According to the **Official Register of Sightings of the Loch Ness Monster**, there have been

1,041 separate glimpses of the beast.

Extra = Blatt.

BERLINER



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[illegible]

WAR WITH RUSSIA

Germany's declaration of war on the Russian Empire was made by the **German Ambassador in St Petersburg**. It read, "His Majesty the Emperor, my august Sovereign, in the name of the German Empire, accepts this challenge, and considers himself at war with Russia."

Sonnabend, 1. August 1914.

Gratis!

Mobilisierungs-Befehl.

Soeben ist ein Erlass des Kaisers ergangen,
der die

allgemeine Mobilisierung
des Deutschen Heeres und
der Flotte anordnet.

Als erster Mobilmachungstag gilt:

Sonntag, der 2. August 1914.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT

The front page of *Berliner Morgenpost* reads:
 "Order of Mobilisation:
 Just this moment, the Kaiser has ordered the **general mobilisation of the German Army and Navy**.
 The first official day of mobilisation will be Sunday 2nd August 1914".

YESTERDAY'S PAPERS

On **1 August 1914** the German Empire declares war on the Russians

“THE EMPEROR... ACCEPTS THIS CHALLENGE” WILHELM II

Europe in the early 20th century was a powder keg. After decades of diplomatic difficulties, all it needed was a spark to set the whole continent ablaze.

That spark came with the assassination of the heir of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, on 28 June 1914. The Austrian was shot dead by a Serb, giving Austria justification to invade Serbia. Alliances were honoured, with Russia coming to Serbia's aid and Germany to Austria's. On 1 August, the two empires declared war on each other, prompting other European powers to mobilise their forces. World War I had begun.

The German command had long feared being trapped in a war on two fronts – with Russia on the east and France on the west – so an audacious pre-emptive attack had been planned years before. The Schlieffen Plan proposed a speedy and huge-scale invasion of France, crippling the French before they could mobilise. With one front already won, the army would then hurry its forces to the east. The plan was put into action on 2 August. Germany invaded Luxembourg and declared war on France – but gained Britain as yet another enemy by attacking Belgium. Wanting revenge for the loss of the Alsace-Lorraine region in 1871, France proved a tougher adversary than the Schlieffen Plan anticipated. They successfully halted the German advance. Trenches were dug and the Western Front was formed.

For four years, a war of attrition dragged on, with Germany facing what they desperately wanted to avoid: a war on two fronts. Ⓞ

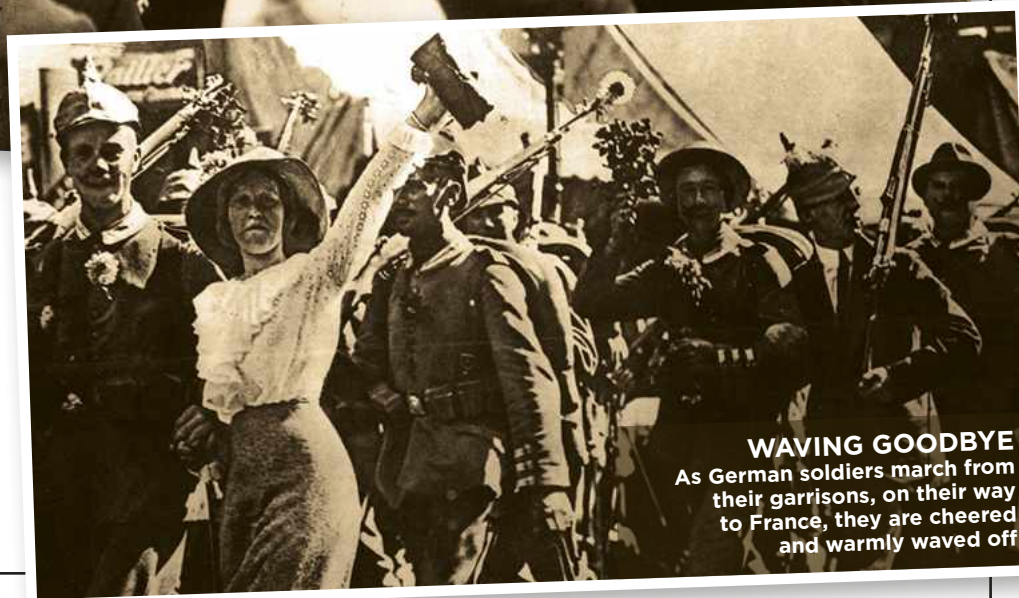
CHEERING CROWDS

The declaration of war was originally met with enthusiasm in Germany as it was hoped it would unite the country.



DOMINO EFFECT

The crowds hold a portrait of Franz Joseph I of Austria aloft, following his declaration of war on Serbia in the aftermath of Archduke Franz Ferdinand's assassination. This **set off a chain of declarations** from Russia, Germany, France and Britain.



WAVING GOODBYE
As German soldiers march from their garrisons, on their way to France, they are cheered and warmly waved off

1914 ALSO IN THE NEWS...

4 AUGUST Sailing from South Africa, Indian nationalist **Mahatma Gandhi** receives news of Britain's declaration of war while in the English Channel, shortly before arriving in London later that day.

5 AUGUST On the corner of Euclid Avenue and East 105th Street in Cleveland, Ohio, the **world's first electric traffic lights** are switched on with the red and green lights manually operated in a booth.

15 AUGUST American ship *Ancon* sails the **inaugural passage through the Panama Canal**. The new waterway connects the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, revolutionising trade routes.

WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

A drastic decision is made to finally bring an end to the war

1945 BOMBING OF NAGASAKI ENDS WORLD WAR II

While experts discuss the future of atomic energy with the US President, the second A-Bomb is dropped on Japan...

Only three days earlier, the Japanese had experienced the power of America's military arsenal when an atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima. As the nation mourned in a state of shock, they couldn't possibly imagine that a second bomb was on its way, this time to the port of Nagasaki.

On the same day as the second explosion, 9 August 1945, President Harry Truman had a meeting at the White House. It is poignant that the subject of that meeting was to discuss how atomic energy could be applied in the future...

THE ATOMIC AGE

The meeting included members of the Interim Committee – an elite group of the top names relating to nuclear energy – seen here posing for photographs just after the meeting. It was these men who advised the use of nuclear weapons on Japan and worked on the Manhattan Project, which was established in 1942 with the aim of developing an atomic bomb. By 1945, after extensive research and \$2 billion, they had succeeded.

With many Americans dying in hostilities in the Pacific and Japan vowing to fight to the last man, the decision to utilise such a

weapon was made to bring a swift end to World War II.

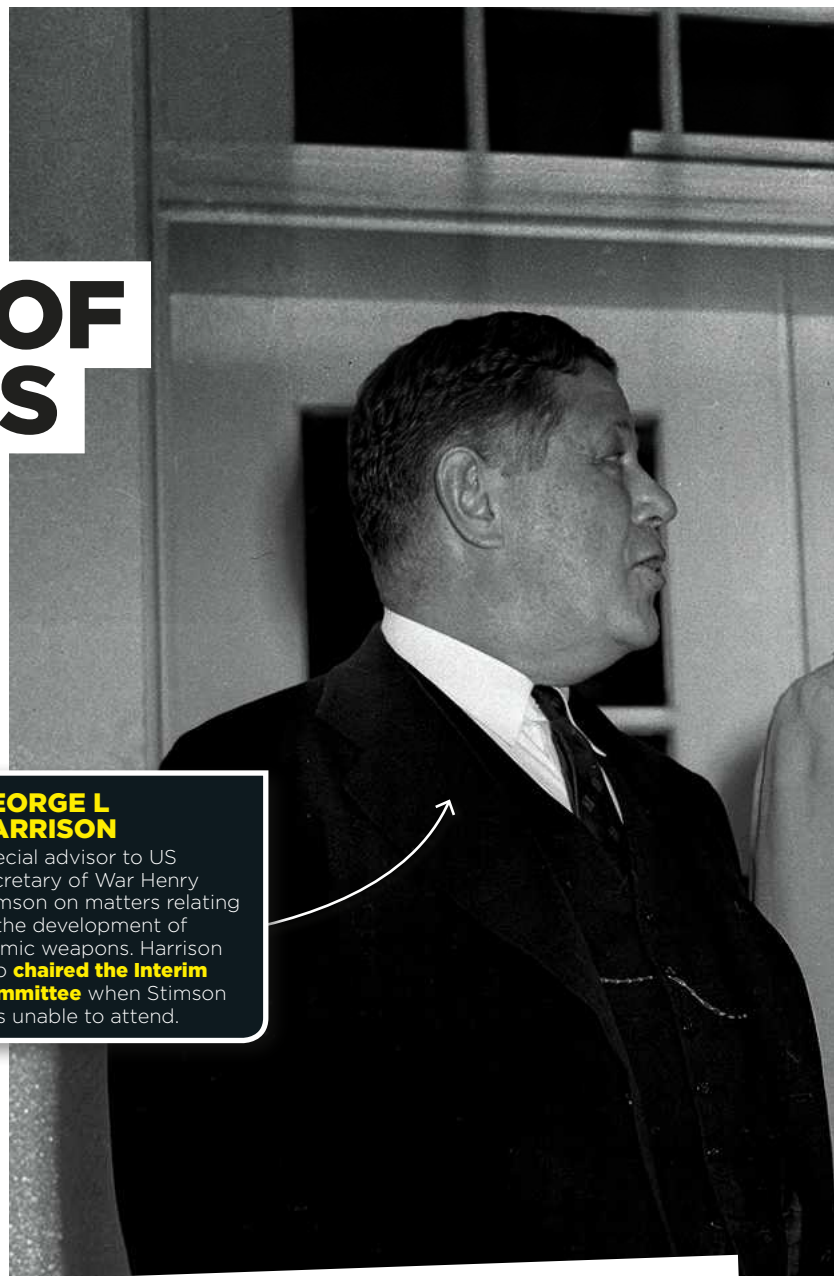
"A NEW AND MOST CRUEL BOMB"

The first bomb, named 'Little Boy', was dropped at 8:16am on Monday 6 August, on Hiroshima, killing tens of thousands of people. While Japan was still in disbelief, a second bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on 9 August. Even though the hills around Nagasaki gave some protection, 'Fat Man' was substantially bigger than the bomb dropped on Hiroshima. With a plutonium core, it weighed over 4,000 kilograms, was equal to 20,000 tons of TNT and killed between 60,000 and 80,000 people in an instant. In both targeted cities, many more would succumb from exposure to radiation.

Some members of the Interim Committee even thought a third bomb may be needed to finally quash Japanese resolve but this was unnecessary. Emperor Hirohito announced his country's surrender on 15 August, decrying the "new and most cruel bomb." 📍

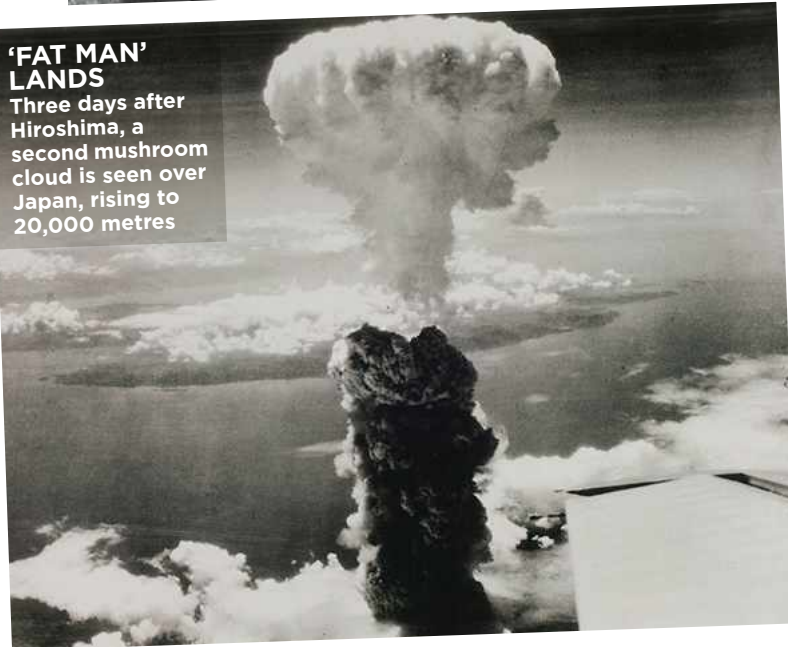
GEORGE L. HARRISON

Special advisor to US Secretary of War Henry Stimson on matters relating to the development of atomic weapons. Harrison also **chaired the Interim Committee** when Stimson was unable to attend.



'FAT MAN' LANDS

Three days after Hiroshima, a second mushroom cloud is seen over Japan, rising to 20,000 metres



**BRIGADIER GENERAL
LESLIE GROVES**

Director of the Manhattan Project and a strict taskmaster, Groves made critical decisions - he helped **choose the Japanese sites** to be attacked. Harrison also oversaw the construction of the Pentagon.

**“This is the greatest
thing in history”**

President Harry S. Truman on using the bomb



DR VANNEVAR BUSH

Head of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, an agency dedicated to **applying scientific breakthroughs to military purposes**. The OSRD was a key coordinator of the Manhattan Project.

DR JAMES CONANT

On 16 July 1945, Conant, Chairman of the National Defense Committee, witnessed the **first-ever detonation of an atomic bomb** as part of the Trinity test in New Mexico. After the war, he became the first Ambassador to West Germany.

9 AUGUST 1945

As the White House meeting comes to an end, the people of Nagasaki sleep - unaware that death and destruction looms

THE EXTRAORDINARY TALE OF...

William Cuffay, son of a former slave, leader of social reform and political activist

1848 CHARTIST ARRESTED FOR WAGING 'WAR' AGAINST THE QUEEN

William Cuffay's arrest and trial sees him transported to the other side of the world – but he never gives up on people's rights

Greying curly hair receding far up his forehead, a short stature made worse by a slight hunch – the result of a spinal deformity – and well-worn clothes, William Cuffay was not an overly impressive physical presence. But what this 60-year-old revolutionary lacked, he made up for in charisma, passion and authority as a leader of the Chartist movement. Fighting for the rights of working people in Britain, he was arrested on 16 August 1848 and sentenced to transportation. If the judge at his trial thought this would end Cuffay's political protesting, he was mistaken...

BIRTH OF A REFORMER

His father, a freed slave from St Kitts, was a cook in the British Royal Navy when Cuffay was born in 1788. Little is known about his mother, except that she was English, white and possibly gave birth to her son on a merchant ship in the West Indies. The family settled in Kent, where Cuffay trained as a tailor. It was

in this trade that he encountered the Chartists, a working-class movement fighting for major political and social reform, which would be laid out in the People's Charter of 1838. It was Britain's first mass political movement, and Cuffay was at the forefront.

After a strike in 1834 by London tailors insisting on shorter hours and higher pay failed miserably, causing consternation among employers, Cuffay lost his job. This, however, only served to radicalise him. He was a founding member of the Metropolitan Tailors' Charter Association in 1839 and won several Chartist elections in the early 1840s until he became a leader of the London movement. His speeches drew huge crowds and attention, both supportive and critical, from the newspapers.

LONDON CALLING

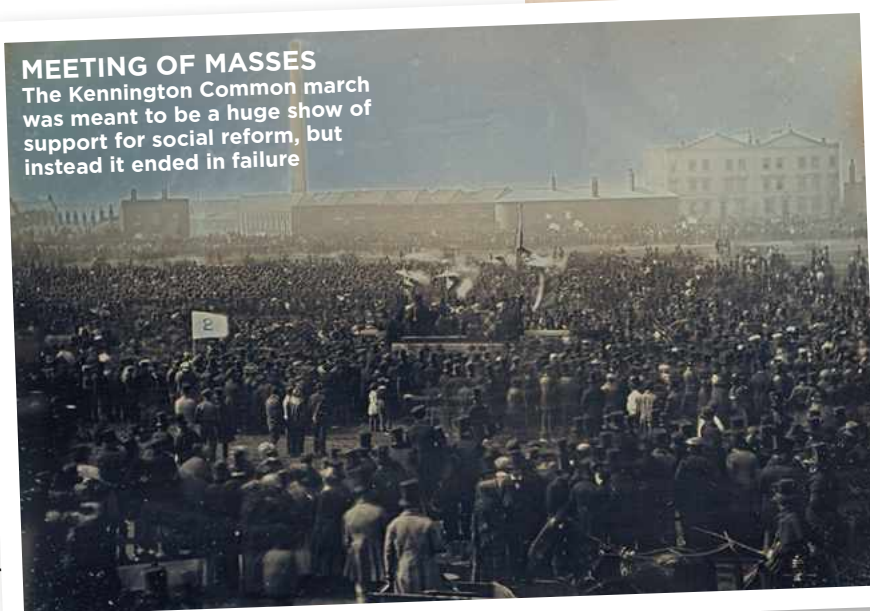
On 10 April 1848, the scene was set for Cuffay and the

Chartists to show their power. A massive demonstration and a march on Parliament were planned – it was time to deliver their petition asking for the vote. Cuffay must have been optimistic to see some 150,000 people clamouring in Kennington Common. By the end of the day, he would be furious.

Although the day passed peacefully, the government was keen to undermine the Chartists. The police presence was increased and Chelsea Pensioners were even sent to the British Museum armed with blunderbusses to prevent looting. The march was stopped at Blackfriars Bridge, so Chartist leaders, rather than use force, delivered the petition themselves in taxis. Thousands, especially

MEETING OF MASSES

The Kennington Common march was meant to be a huge show of support for social reform, but instead it ended in failure



“The Attorney General ought to be called the Spy-General... I am quite innocent”

William Cuffay



SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PATRIOT WILLIAM CUFFAY.

James Grassby and family, 3s. 6d.; E. Stallwood, 2s. 6d.; James Pearse, 6d.; John Arnott, 6d.; William Shute, 2s. 6d.; Henry Marshall, 6d.; John Marshall, 6d.; John Milns, 2s. 6d.; Zachariah Barber, 1s.; A Friend, 6d.; Mr. Harris, 6d.; John Clark, 1s.; John Godwin, 6d.; Julian Harney, 2s. 6d.; Andrew Black, 1s.; P. C., City, 1s.; Giles Davis, 3s.; William Johnson, 1s.; Marylebone locality, 1s. 11d.; Mr. Wilson, 6d.; Millbar per William Hyde, 2s.; Mrs. Burton, 2s. 6d.; Mr. Hawie, 6d.; Mr. Whitmore 6d.; James Tait, 6d.; Mr. Smith, 6d.; Mr. White, 6d.; Mr. Mareratt, 6d.; Mr. Harris, Two Chairmen, 2s. 6d.; Henry Whitmore, 1s.; T. W. Davidson, 6d.; E. Patterson, 6d.; D. Canvill, 6d.; Mr. Lovejoy, 6d.; A Friend, 1s.; J. Galpin, 6d.; William Gaunt, 6d.; J. Martin, 6d.; Mr. Cockburn, 6d.; Mr. Bevers, 6d.; Mr. Wickendon, 6d.; Mrs. Wickendon, 6d.; J. Hughes, 6d.; T. Charlton, 6d.; John Batz, 6d.; T. Redmore, 2d.; William Hewitt, 1s. 6d.; South London Hall, by ditto, 2s. 5d.; Brighton per W. Flower, 7s.; Nether Haugh, per D. Frost, 1s.; Dumbarton per W. M'Intyre and two friends, 2s. 6d.—Total £2 17s. 1d.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS,—£2 of the above has been forwarded to William Cuffay, to be handed to him on his arrival in Port Philip, that being the earliest period they will be allowed to take possession of their own. The subscription will be kept open until the beginning of October, at which time some of the families of the martyrs will follow them, and by the same ship all monies will be sent, and handed to the parties for whom it is intended.

JAMES GRASSBY.

96, Regent-street, Lambeth,

A NOBLE DEFENCE

The Northern Star – the Chartist newspaper – reported on **Cuffay's trial**: "The conduct of Cuffay throughout his trial was that of a man... his manly and **admirable conduct** on his trial affords his enemies no opportunity either to sneer at or abuse him."

ONE OF A KIND

The only known image of Cuffay, sketched in prison by fellow activist, William Dowling

DIGGING DEEP

Many campaigners, listed here in the *Northern Star* newspaper, donated money to Cuffay to help him in Tasmania

Cuffay, were left frustrated as their great show of power came to a spluttering, anticlimactic end.

BOUND FOR TASMANIA

It is possible that this failure pushed Cuffay to more extreme measures. When the Orange Tree Plot – a Chartist conspiracy to overthrow the government in an armed uprising – was uncovered later that year, he was implicated and arrested. The evidence against Cuffay, and two other Chartists tried with him, came from a government spy.

Accused of intending to "levy a war against the Queen", Cuffay, already 60, was sentenced to 21 years in Tasmania. At the trial's conclusion, he said, "I have been taunted by the press and it has tried to smother me with ridicule, it has done everything in its power to crush me. I crave no pity. I ask no mercy. I expected to be convicted, and I did not think

anything else." The government finally removed this particularly prickly thorn – *The Times* once implied he was so influential the Chartists were "the black man and his party," – from its paw.

LIFE IN THE ANTIPODES

Having spent 100 days aboard the ship *Adelaide*, Cuffay arrived at Van Diemen's Land, present-day Tasmania, on 29 November 1849. His wife, Mary Ann, remained in England and all he had was some money collected by Chartist members and a copy of *The Poetical Works of Lord Byron*, presented to him by the Westminster Chartist Association.

He was a convict in a strange land, separated from his family and in his 60s, but Cuffay had no intention of stepping down from political protest. When given a pardon after three years, he decided to stay in Tasmania and Mary Ann joined him in 1853. He gave speeches, worked on election campaigns and mobilised the working classes, becoming an instrumental figure in Tasmania and Australia. His main causes were abolishing the transportation of criminals, amending the Master and Servant Act to give workers more rights, and fighting to give all men the power to vote.


Cuffay was politically active right up until his death at the age of 82, on 29 July 1870 at the Brickfield Invalid Depot. Despite dying in poverty, his authority and reputation meant there were obituaries in newspapers both in Australia and Britain. ○

JOIN THE DEBATE

Which other historical figures led extraordinary lives?

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TIMELINE The Cold War goes interstellar
How the launch of Sputnik 1 set the Soviet Union against the USA on a race into the unknown

4 OCTOBER 1947 THE RACE BEGINS
The Soviet Union launches Sputnik 1 - the first man-made object to leave Earth's atmosphere. The Soviet satellite becomes the USA's first step towards the Cold War.

3 NOVEMBER 1957 MUTT-NIK
A month later, Sputnik 2 is sent into orbit to mark the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. This time, the craft has a living passenger - Laika the dog. The three-year-old survives take off but doesn't see through the mission.

31 JANUARY 1958 USA ENTERS SPACE
After Sputnik, the USA hopes to get its own satellite into space. Under the direction of Dr. Walter Dill Scott, Explorer 1 is launched at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and the Americans are in the race.

29 JULY 1958 NASA ESTABLISHED
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is established by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. From its opening in October, it is responsible for the USA's space programme.

9 APRIL 1959 MERCURY 7
At a NASA press conference, the first seven American astronauts are named. Before a single mission, they are seen as heroes.

14 SEPTEMBER 1959 CRASH LANDING
The Soviet crew another first when the Luna 2 craft is intentionally crashed into the Moon. It is the first man-made object to 'touch' on another planetary body.

7 OCTOBER 1959 THE FAR SIDE
Luna 3 takes 29 photographs of the far side of the Moon, covering 70% of the unseen surface.

5 MAY 1961 SHEPARD INTO SPACE
One of the Mercury 7, Alan Shepard, becomes the second person - and the first American - to travel into space. Shepard is unable to enjoy the view for long, as his flight only lasts 15 minutes.

18 MARCH 1965 SPACE WALKING
Alan Shepard spends 12 minutes in space as he takes the first space walk. He struggles to re-enter the craft, however, when his suit becomes inflated in the vacuum.

12 OCTOBER 1964 TEAM EFFORT
Furthering their lead in the Space Race, the Soviets launch Vostok 1 with three cosmonauts. It is the first time a spacecraft has more than one person aboard.

27 JANUARY 1967 TRAGEDY
During an exercise, the three-man crew of Apollo 1 are killed when the command module catches fire.

18 DECEMBER 1965 RECORD FLIGHT
The Americans claim a previous victory when James Lovell and Frank Borman spend 14 days in space. Their record for the longest space flight lasts until 1970.

3 JUNE 1965 STROLLING IN SPACE
Still a step behind the Soviets, the Americans complete a space walk. Astronaut Ed White leaves Gemini 4 and enjoys the experience so much, he has to be ordered back into the craft.

20 FEBRUARY 1962 ORBITING EARTH
After a journey of some 8,000 miles, travelling at 17,000mph, John Glenn returns to Earth. He is the first American in orbit - he circles the planet three times.

25 MAY 1961 "BEFORE THIS DECADE IS OUT..."
The newly-elected President John F. Kennedy declares the USA's intention to land a man on the Moon within 10 years.

14 JANUARY 1966 KHRIOLEV DIES
Leading USSR engineer and scientist Sergei Korolev dies. The Soviet space programme never fully recovers.

3 FEBRUARY 1966 SOFT LANDING
The unmanned Luna 9 is the first craft to be landed successfully on the Moon. It dispels the concern that a craft would sink into the Moon's surface - paving the way for manned missions.

24 APRIL 1967 FIRST CASUALTY
William S. Poindexter, 40, dies when Soyuz 1 crashes. He is the first US man to die in space flight.

14 DECEMBER 1972 THE LAST STEPS
With interest in space now falling, Apollo 17 is the final mission to land astronauts on the Moon. When Eugene S. Cernan steps back onto the Lunar Module, he becomes the last person to date to walk on Moon.

17 JULY 1975 THE END OF THE RACE
The initial race may have been won in 1969, when Apollo 11's Eagle landed on the Moon, but there were many more prizes to be won in the sphere of space exploration. For six more years, the two Cold War ballgame continued to send people into space, with the aim of beating their rivals. Finally, in 1975, the Space Race came to a symbolic conclusion when Soviet craft Soyuz 19 docked with the last ever Apollo space flight. This not only marked the end of the Space Race, moreover, it effectively started a new era of cooperation. While docked together to unite, the astronauts and cosmonauts exchanged flags, gifts and chatter, albeit clumsily, in each other's languages. This collaboration paved the way for future space-exploration initiatives, especially that of the International Space Station.

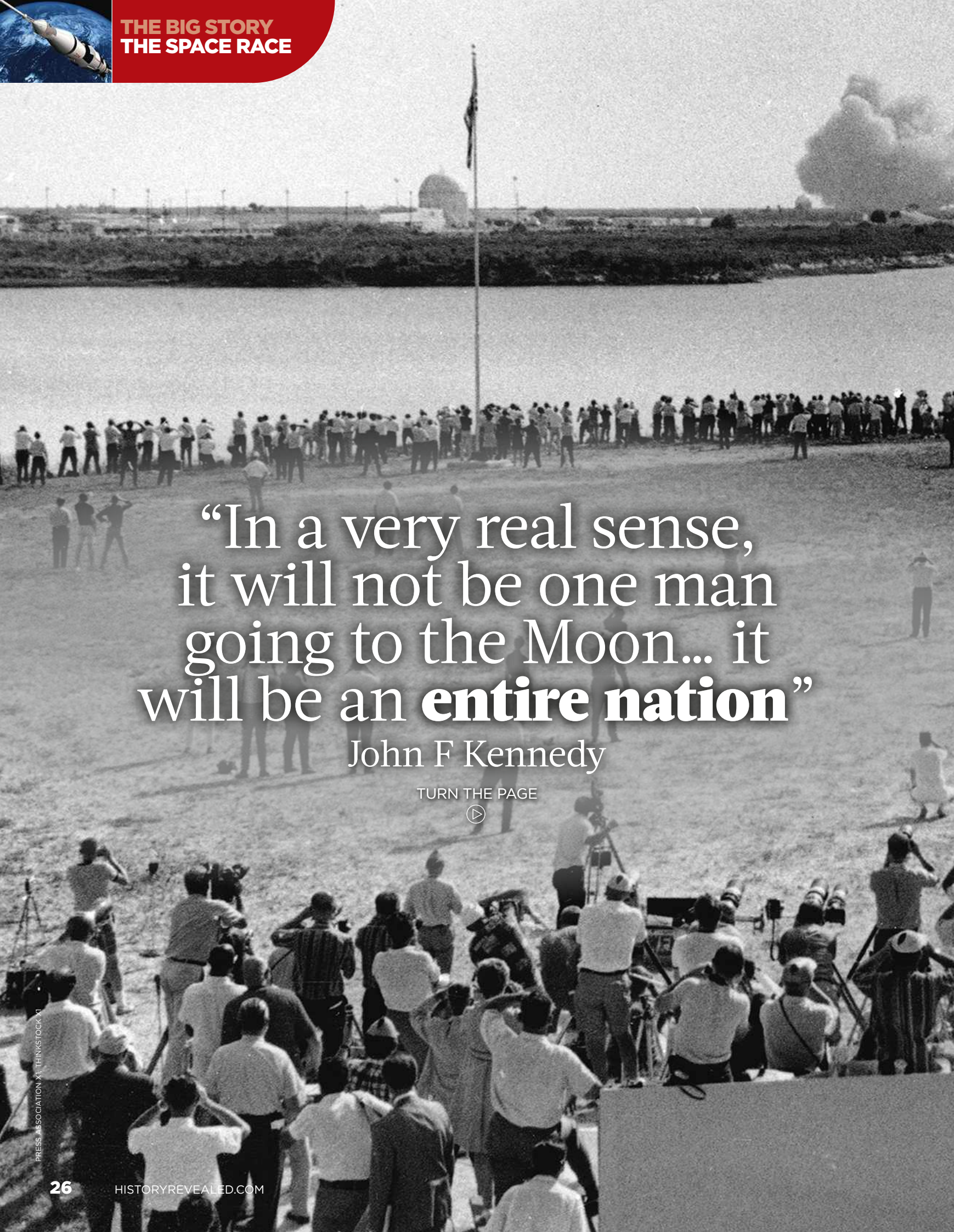
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HISTORY
REVEALED



“In a very real sense,
it will not be one man
going to the Moon... it
will be an **entire nation**”

John F Kennedy

TURN THE PAGE





JOHN F. KENNEDY
SPACE CENTER

PRESSING ISSUE
Thousands of journalists and
photographers crowd into
the Cape Kennedy Press Site
for the Apollo 11 launch



THE SPACE RACE

World War II was over, but the dust had barely settled from mushroom clouds over Hiroshima and Nagasaki before new hostilities were brewing. Once allies, united against Nazi Germany, the USA and Soviet Union were now enemies.

During the Cold War, the only thing that prevented nuclear Armageddon was, ironically, the power of the weapons involved. The advancements in arms – from the first ballistic missile, the V2, developed by the Nazis, to nuclear

bombs – made it far too dangerous to fight. The threat of mutual destruction kept a fragile peace, while the arms race made nuclear weapons ever more dangerous.

However, there was another way to boast technological prowess without bloodshed. And so both the USA and USSR set their sights on the stars, and started a new race for supremacy of space travel. It would cost billions, employ thousands and put humankind on the Moon. As **Piers Bizony** reveals, it was the Space Race.

SPACE COWBOY

Who was the first American to walk in space? Find out on page 32



1 The Build Up p30

- ## TIMELINE

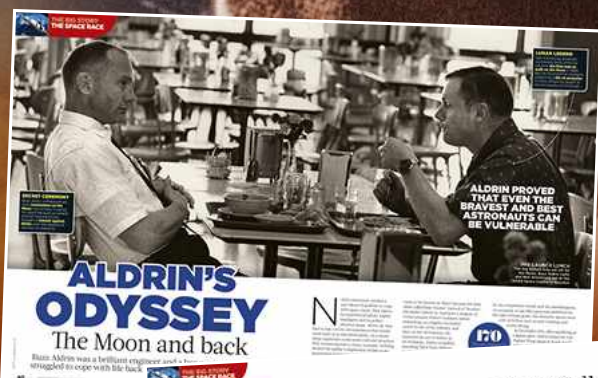
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The second man on the Moon

p40

More from the history of
space exploration

p47





THE BUILD UP

As one small aluminium ball was launched into the Earth's orbit, a new era began

Soviet Russia launched Sputnik, the world's first artificial satellite, on 4 October 1957. The craft itself was little more than a simple metal sphere with a radio bleeper. But in the West, concerns sprang up over the 'R-7' launch vehicle, whose primary function was to serve as the first intercontinental ballistic missile. Potentially, it could be used to slam massive nuclear warheads into the American heartland.

President Eisenhower knew (through secret reconnaissance missions) that Soviet claims about their missile capacity were exaggerated, and he thought the US had a decisive military advantage. But the pressure to catch up grew impossible to resist. Eisenhower's successor, John F Kennedy, was

embarrassed when Soviet Cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin made the first human space flight on 12 April 1961, again riding an R-7. On 25 May, Kennedy made one of the most famous speeches in history: "I believe that this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out,

of landing a man on the Moon and returning him safely to the Earth. No single space project in this period will be more impressive to mankind, or more important for the long-range exploration of space, and none will be so difficult or expensive to accomplish."



SPUTNIK SPARK

This beach-ball-sized craft changed the political and scientific landscape

WHAT IF? COSMIC CONJECTURE

John Logsdon, former Head of the Space Policy Institute in Washington DC, raises a fascinating idea. "The Russians only beat America [to putting a human in space] by three weeks. NASA's Alan Shepard was supposed to go first, in a Mercury capsule... His flight should have happened in March, but a previous test on 31 January had a chimpanzee called Ham on board. The braking rockets fired late, sending

Ham more than a hundred miles down range of the correct splashdown zone, and it took several hours to recover him. That made for one very unhappy chimpanzee, by the way." The problem was easy to fix, but NASA wanted to run another unmanned test before committing an astronaut. "So we have an interesting question," says Logsdon. "What would have happened if Gagarin had been second into space? If it hadn't been for that three weeks' difference, I think history would have worked out differently. Kennedy might never have felt the need to reach for the Moon."

ASTRO-CHIMP

Ham survived his flight, but was left scarred

25

The total number of satellites in the USSR's Sputnik series



THE RACE BEGINS

Fighting talk from Kennedy, as he announces the USA's intention to reach for the Moon

THE TEAMS MAIN PLAYERS

GULAG SURVIVOR

During World War II, Korolev was arrested and jailed for alleged mismanagement of funds. He served some of his time in the **Gulag prison camp**, Kolyma. He **lost all his teeth** and broke his jaw during his time at the camp.



Sergei Pavlovich Korolev

Born in 1907 in the Ukraine, Korolev was imprisoned for most of the war. While still in jail, in 1940 he was put to work on the USSR's rocket effort. He headed the 'Raketa-7' (R-7) design team. Some elements are still built today for Soyuz capsule missions.

POLITICAL PLAY

In his inaugural address, canny Kennedy asked the Soviets to **"explore the stars"** with the US. Later, he **invited Khrushchev** to develop various space programmes with them, and called for the peaceful use of space. The Soviets could either accept these terms and agree equality in space, or not, and appear to monopolise space for their own ends.



Wernher von Braun

Born in 1912 in Germany, von Braun created the V-2 missile for the Nazis before gradually being assimilated into the USA's space programme in the late fifties. Much admired despite his highly awkward past, von Braun led the development of the Saturn V rocket for Apollo.



James Edwin Webb

NASA administrator Jim Webb, a brash, outspoken technocrat from North Carolina, ran the vast lunar landing programme project from day to day, keeping Apollo on track throughout the sixties development phase, and protecting his teams from political interference.



Lyndon Baines Johnson

America's Vice President persuaded Kennedy - who knew next to nothing about rockets - that a lunar-landing programme would outpace Soviet achievements while boosting America's industrial and educational sectors.



Nikita Khrushchev

Soviet leader Khrushchev saw a space programme as a way of enhancing the USSR's international prestige. Early orbital exploits made the Soviet Union look stronger than it really was. "We are turning out missiles like sausages!" he once boasted. This was completely untrue.

"I BELIEVE THAT THIS NATION SHOULD COMMIT ITSELF TO ACHIEVING THE GOAL, BEFORE THIS DECADE IS OUT, OF LANDING A MAN ON THE MOON"



THE BIG STORY THE SPACE RACE

SPACE CAMP

John Glenn runs a training exercise in the Mercury Procedures Trainer – a space simulator – in 1960



INTO ORBIT

Within two years of this photo being taken, John Glenn became the **first American** to orbit the Earth. As he span around the planet, he moved at some **17,500 miles per hour**.

GALACTIC FIRSTS RECORD BREAKERS



It was second-time lucky for the US satellite team



Yuri Gagarin blasted into space at just 27 years old



Ed White takes the first steps in space for the West



Propaganda: Nikolayev and Popovich became known as the 'heavenly twins'

The first satellites

On 4 October 1957, the Soviets launched Sputnik, the world's first space satellite. Eight weeks later, the US Navy tried to launch a slender rocket called Vanguard, with a small satellite on board. It exploded on the launch pad on 6 December. Newspapers called it 'Flopnik' and 'Kaputnik'.

At last, on 31 January 1958, after Wernher von Braun had solved the problem, America's first satellite, Explorer 1, successfully launched using a rocket called Juno. Instruments on board made important discoveries about radiation belts surrounding the Earth.

The first spaceship

Vostok, the first manned spacecraft, consisted of a ball-shaped crew module for one cosmonaut – fighter pilot Yuri Gagarin. A conical section at the rear contained oxygen tanks and braking rockets. The carrier vehicle was a converted R-7 missile, designed by Sergei Korolev.

The secret launch site was near Baikonur in Kazakhstan, at that time under Soviet control. Unlike American capsules, Vostok did not splash down in the sea, in case 'hostile' ships reached the recovery area first. Gagarin ejected at high altitude while securely over Soviet territory, then parachuted to the ground.

The first space walks

The USSR's Voskhod II craft took off on 18 March 1965 carrying cosmonauts Pavel Belyayev and Alexei Leonov. Once in orbit, Leonov squeezed into a tiny airlock and pushed himself outside. He enjoyed the sensation of drifting, but before he could fit back into the airlock, he had to release some of the air from his suit, which had ballooned in the vacuum.

In June that year, Ed White made the first US space walk, from the Gemini IV craft, while Commander Jim McDivitt stayed aboard. White floated outside the capsule for half an hour, connected only by a thin umbilical cord.

The first space rendezvous?

In August 1962, cosmonaut Andrian Nikolayev was launched in a Vostok capsule. The next day, Pavel Popovich went up in another. For the first time, two people were in space simultaneously, in different ships.

The Soviets timed the launches so that the second Vostok would come within 4.5 miles of the first. Did the Soviets make the first space rendezvous? They would have us believe so. However, NASA insisted this was a trick, and that Gemini was the first spaceship genuinely capable of making a rendezvous, because it could adjust its orbit while in space.

2

12

The length, in minutes, of the first space walk, performed by Alexei Leonov

EARLY DAYS

Politics and technologies came into alignment as the Space Race got under way

During the sixties, as the Soviets and the Americans began to take seriously the idea of going to the Moon, it opened up a period of problem solving for both nations. Before anything else, space agencies had to be established, astronauts and cosmonauts recruited, and lunar-landing plans hatched.

The two countries could not have chosen more different paths. While the US spent time shrewdly building a long-term space strategy, the Soviets jumped straight in, with a propaganda campaign that presented their progress to the world in an incredibly flattering light. Early on in the contest, the Soviets stormed ahead, making key advancements, which left the Yanks

looking like they had lots of catching up to do.

Meanwhile, the Americans – who to the outside world appeared to be dragging behind – felt the pressure, but largely kept their heads down with their own Moon-landing game plan. Much like the tortoise and the hare, America's slow-and-steady approach would ultimately pay off.



EARLY ASTRONAUTS MAGNIFICENT SEVEN

The first seven astronauts selected for NASA's cramped and basic one-man Mercury capsule were more payloads than pilots. Their main job was simply to survive their flights, with few piloting skills required. The astronauts recruited for NASA's next mission, Apollo, however, were selected for academic as well as physical abilities. Their training included star navigation, basic computing and, of course, how to operate the hundreds of switches and controls for the complex Apollo vehicles.

There was no escape from the rigours of traditional astronaut training. These included long spells in isolation chambers, gruelling sessions in centrifuge machines, and extensive medical tests for fitness. All astronauts were required to keep up their flying skills in two-seat Northrop T-38 training jets, which they used as personal transport between different NASA centres. Additionally, those selected for Moon walks explored various terrains on Earth, learning the basics of geology and rock formation.

THE NASA FACTOR

From **508 candidates** who applied to be astronauts in January 1959, 110 went through to the next round. After gruelling written exams, a series of **invasive tests** and intense interviews, the number was whittled down to seven, who were announced on 9 April 1959.

**AS THE FIRST
EXPLORERS BRAVELY
TACKLED THE FINAL
FRONTIER, THEY
BECAME THE FOCUS
OF THE SPACE AGE**



UNDER PRESSURE
The Mercury 7 pose in their pressure suits, 1960

FLYING FOR FEMINISM
Valentina Tereshkova orbited Earth 48 times over almost three days in June 1963



STAR GIRL

In November 1963, Valentina Tereshkova **married fellow cosmonaut** Andrian Nikolayev. They had a little girl, Elena, who attracted interest from doctors, as she was **the first baby born** to parents who had both been into space.

PIONEERING COSMONAUTS NATIONAL HEROES

The people selected to go into space carried their nation's expectations on their shoulders. Behind the Iron Curtain, this burden was felt more intensely.

Yuri Gagarin, a pilot in the Soviet Air Force, was chosen for the Sochi Six in 1960. The elite group were put through a rigmarole of tests and drilled using the equipment until it was second nature. Gagarin had the edge: he was in excellent shape and, at 5'2", he could fit in the small cockpit of the Vostok crafts. Gagarin

became the first human to leave Earth's atmosphere on 12 April 1961.

Whereas Gagarin was a military hero, Valentina Tereshkova was a civilian triumph. She had no pilot training when she volunteered in 1961. The Soviets were keen to put a woman in space and, on 16 June 1963, they did.

Yet another first was achieved by pilot-turned-cosmonaut Alexei Leonov. On 18 March 1965, while in orbit with Vostok 2, he performed the first extra-vehicular activity – a space walk. He had spent 18 months enduring regular weightlessness training for the exercise.



RACE TRAGEDIES FALLEN HEROES

On 27 January 1967, the first Apollo crew, Gus Grissom, Ed White and Roger Chaffee, died during training. A spark ignited in the practice capsule, and grew rapidly because of the oxygen-rich air inside the craft. Apollo's bid was delayed by a year while modifications were made.

The Soviets' first Soyuz spacecraft was launched on 23 April that year, with Vladimir Komarov aboard. After one day, he aborted the mission because of technical faults. His parachute failed, and he was killed when he and his wayward ship hit the ground like a meteorite.



LEFT: **Vladimir Komarov**, who died on a failed mission
MAIN: The Apollo 1 crew run through exercises in a practice module – the tragic fire would take place during a similar training session



WALKING ON AIR

As Ed White completed his first space walk, he described having to return to the Gemini vessel as **"the saddest moment** of [his] life". He died two years later, while **training for his next mission** to space.

3

17

The time, in seconds, after the Apollo 1 fire broke out that the last communication was heard from the crew

DISASTER STRIKES

Terrible setbacks befell both space agencies as they reached for the Moon

With the decade wearing on, and President Kennedy's deadline approaching, the pressure was on to reach the Moon. But amid the haste, tragedies struck on both continents. As the agencies mourned, they were forced to rethink their strategies.

After all-but shutting down the Apollo programme for nearly a year, when NASA was ready to resume its missions, the Americans found themselves disadvantaged yet again. The Soviets had not only restarted their programme more quickly, they had also increased their propaganda campaign, convincing the world they were

ready for their moonshot. In fact, they were far from it.

Not knowing this, and fearing an imminent Soviet launch, the Americans cautiously quickened their pace. On 21 December 1968, NASA finally took the lead, sending Apollo 8 into the Moon's orbit. Just seven months later, Armstrong and Aldrin would land on the Moon.

ESSENTIAL KIT

GO GO GADGETS

In the dash to get Moon ready, NASA focused its attention on the hardware – rockets and spacecraft took priority. But to stand any hope of getting there, and of making the mission worthwhile, they needed to design and build some pretty specialist pieces of kit, too...

THE SMOKE INSIDE THE APOLLO 1 COMMAND MODULE WAS THICK AND TOXIC. IN FOUR MINUTES, THE MEN WERE DEAD

FATAL BLAZE
The Apollo 1 Command Module, after the tragedy

TAILORED THREADS

Each Apollo crew member had **three bespoke suits** – one for training and two for flight. Beneath this middle layer (right) there was a **cotton all-in-one**, and on top there was the iconic white space suit.



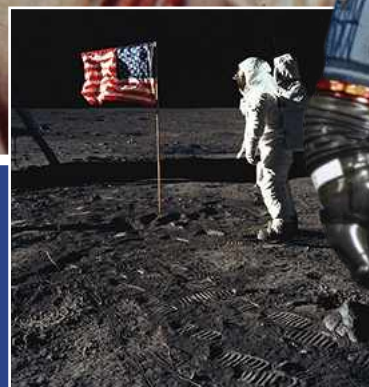
1. FUEL CELLS

These revolutionary devices generated some of the power for Apollo by fusing hydrogen and oxygen gas, with the valuable by-products being drinkable water and a healthy current of electricity. Modern fuel cells are being incorporated into cars and other 'clean' vehicles.



2. LITHIUM HYDROXIDE CANISTERS

The air we breathe out still contains some useful oxygen as well as unwanted carbon dioxide. Lithium hydroxide filters in the Apollo spacecraft absorbed the noxious gas while recycling the oxygen to be breathed again.



3. HASSELBLAD CAMERAS

These Swedish cameras featured interchangeable cartridges loaded with strips of film 6cm wide. There are 12 of these cameras on the Moon, purposely abandoned by Apollo astronauts. The film inside was brought back, but not the drive mechanisms and heavy lenses.

4. APOLLO PRESSURE GARMENT ASSEMBLY (INNER SPACE SUIT)

This was like a suit of armour with flexible shoulder, elbow and knee joints. The stiff materials protected the men against radiation, and stopped the suit 'ballooning' in the vacuum of space.





WHY AMERICA WON

What did the Yanks have that the Soviets didn't?

When Neil Armstrong stepped foot on the Moon on 21 July 1969 – arguably history's most iconic moment – it was clear to the Soviet Union, and the world at large,

that the USA had won the Space Race. But it hadn't always looked that way. The Soviets had seemed dominant, collecting plenty of 'firsts' of their own. So what were the crucial differences that won out?



PROPAGANDA
Intense campaigns put pressure on the Soviets

A POSITIVE ENVIRONMENT

Soviet space personnel worked in a strict hierarchy. Senior figures expected total obedience from lower ranks. If machines failed, people often got the blame. Fear of punishment created an atmosphere in which serious technical problems could not be discussed in an open manner. Korolev was a good boss, but even he was frustrated by the culture in which he operated. Propaganda and wishful thinking imposed unrealistic expectations on his team and his rocket programme.

Whereas NASA encouraged lone voices to warn of technical flaws, and made sure that junior staffers reported often, and candidly, to their managers, without worrying about their jobs.



ROCKET FUEL
The Soviet engineers didn't have much luck with liquid propellant

SUPERIOR FUEL

Supercold liquid hydrogen is the lightest and most efficient fuel, but it is exceptionally volatile and difficult to store. NASA's welding techniques for the Saturn V's fuel tanks and engines were extremely precise. The Soviets could not match this. Liquid hydrogen shattered their weak welds. Even the great Korolev did not know how to tame hydrogen. Soviet rocketeers never came close to matching the power of the Saturn, with its lightweight hydrogen-fuelled upper stages.

SOPHISTICATED ELECTRONICS

The Soviet Union did not possess the miniaturised computing power demanded by a deep space mission. NASA undoubtedly benefited from American electronics expertise. However, this does not mean that a manned lunar landing would have been totally impossible. An unmanned wheeled Soviet lunar rover called Lunokhod was successfully landed in November 1970. Its designers boasted that small robotic vehicles could explore the Moon at far lower cost than NASA's Apollo. Meanwhile, the Kremlin hid from the world the vast expenses of its failed attempts to match Apollo.

FOCUSED MANAGEMENT

Perhaps the Soviets' greatest problem was a lack of focus. Two lunar schemes divided resources. Korolev insisted that his rocket, the N-1, could reach the Moon in a single launch, while rival engineer Vladimir Chelomei proposed that his smaller rocket, the Proton, should send separate modules into orbit, where they would dock before heading for the Moon. Then, in 1966, Korolev's death weakened the USSR's space effort even further.

In contrast, NASA Chief James Webb insisted on one method only, and ensured absolute focus on that design, known as Project Apollo.

LEADING MAN

Sergei Korolev was the backbone of the Soviet Union's space efforts



LAUNCH MONEY
China now has its own space programme

GREATER FINANCES

In the fifties and early sixties, America was at the peak of its power and wealth. Europe and Japan were recovering from WWII. At first, NASA benefited from this mood of optimism, but by the late sixties, social unrest was prevalent, and the escalating war in Vietnam absorbed national resources. An oil-and-energy crisis in the seventies strained finances further. NASA won the sixties Space Race, but afterwards struggled to maintain momentum. Today, Russia and China send people to space, while American astronauts must wait for a new spacecraft to be developed.

"IN THE BEGINNING..."

During a historic live TV broadcast from the Moon's orbit on Christmas Eve 1968, the Apollo 8 crew read from the **Book of Genesis**. The touching transmission not only reigned in a record-breaking **half a billion viewers** globally, it also **won an Emmy**.



EARTHRRISE

The Apollo 8 crew were the first people to witness the Earth rise over the Moon

5

DEEP IMPACT

The race had a profound effect on modern life, including the very way we view our planet

More than 40 years have passed since the last Apollo Moon missions. Contrary to expectations of the time, we don't all have space ships in the garage, and only a few of us can even get into orbit, let alone to Mars. Stanley Kubrick's celebrated movie *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968), confidently predicted a giant orbiting hotel and an underground city on the Moon, accommodating hundreds of people. In fact, the Space Race had less of a dramatic impact on society than we might have expected. But there are day-to-day influences in our culture. They are

just more subtle, often invisible, such as TV satellites and global navigation beacons.

Even so, the photos of the Earth rising above the lunar landscape, taken by the early Apollo astronauts, still have a profound effect.

1938

The year Teflon was invented. It's a myth that it's a NASA invention, but the non-stick coating was used on rockets

The simple, stark images illustrate the fragility of our planet as it drifts through the cold and lonely expanse of infinite space.

Frank Borman, James Lovell and William Anders, of Apollo 8, were the first to escape our planet's gravity and orbit another celestial body, on Christmas Eve 1968. Anders said afterwards, "We came all this way to explore the moon, and the most important thing is that we discovered the Earth."

SPACE ODYSSEY
Gary Lockwood stars as Dr Poole in Stanley Kubrick's sci-fi epic, 2001: *Space Odyssey*



APOLLO SPIN OFFS THANKS, NASA!

MICROCHIPS

The greatest spin-offs were probably the smallest in size, yet they changed the world. NASA injected cash into microchips at a time when few others did. Accelerated microchip development alone made Apollo financially worthwhile.

COMPUTING ADVANCEMENTS

Apollo's computer was a genius by sixties' standards. It worked with various systems, telescopes and radar devices and mediated between the astronauts and the thrusters and engines that drove the ship.

AUTO PILOT

To land on the Moon, super-human flying skills were needed. Enter the Apollo Guidance Computer, which interpreted Armstrong's commands, and adjusted the engine's position every tenth of a second.

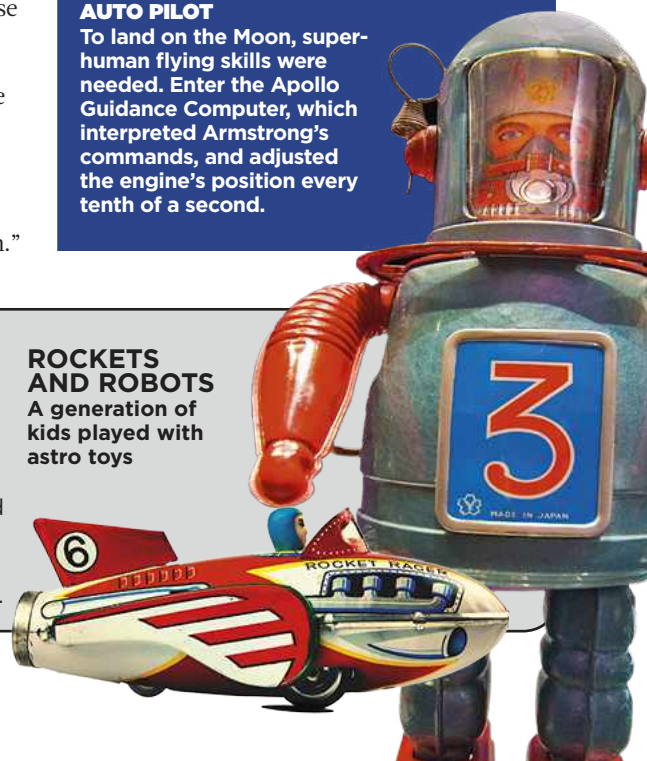
ASTRO MANIA CULTURE CRAZE

For a few years, the world went space mad. Astro adventures dominated TV and silver screens, while galactic toys flooded the

market. Barbie became an astronaut in 1965, as did action figure Major Matt Mason in 1966. *Thunderbirds* (1965) and *Star Trek* (1966)

thrilled both young and old. There were even cereals and sweets - Galaxy chocolate and sherbert flying saucers both appeared in the sixties.

ROCKETS AND ROBOTS
A generation of kids played with astro toys





TIMELINE The Cold War

How the launch of Sputnik I set the Soviet Union against the USA on a

4 OCTOBER 1957
THE RACE BEGINS

The Soviet Union launches Sputnik 1 - the first man-made object to leave Earth's atmosphere. The 58cm spherical satellite escalates Cold War tensions as the USA fears the technology could be weaponised.



3 NOVEMBER 1957
MUTT-NIK

A month later, Sputnik 2 is sent into orbit to mark the 40th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. This time, the craft has a living passenger - Laika the dog. The three-year-old survives take off but doesn't live through the mission.



31 JANUARY 1958
USA ENTERS SPACE

After Sputnik, the USA hurries to get its own satellite into space. Under the direction of Dr Wernher von Braun, Explorer 1 is launched at Cape Canaveral, Florida, and the Americans are in the race.

29 JULY 1958
NASA ESTABLISHED

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) is established by President Dwight D Eisenhower. From its opening in October, it is responsible for the USA's space programme.



18 MARCH 1965
SPACE WALKING

Alexei Leonov spends 12 minutes in space as he takes the first space walk. He struggles to re-enter the craft, however, when his suit becomes bloated in the vacuum.

12 OCTOBER 1964
TEAM EFFORT

Furthering their lead in the Space Race, the Soviets launch Voskhod 1 with three cosmonauts. It is the first time a spacecraft has more than one person aboard.



27 JANUARY 1967
TRAGEDY

During an exercise, the three-man crew of Apollo 1 are killed when the command module catches fire.

18 DECEMBER 1965
RECORD FLIGHT

The Americans claim a precious victory when James Lovell and Frank Borman spend 14 days in space. Their record for the longest space flight lasts until 1970.

3 JUNE 1965
STROLLING IN SPACE

Still a step behind the Soviets, the Americans complete a space walk. Astronaut Ed White leaves Gemini 4 and enjoys the experience so much, he has to be ordered back into the craft.



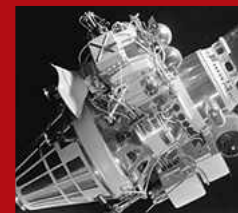
14 JANUARY 1966
KOROLEV DIES

Leading USSR engineer and scientist Sergei Korolev dies. The Soviet space programme never fully recovers.



3 FEBRUARY 1966
SOFT LANDING

The unmanned Luna 9 is the first craft to be landed successfully on the Moon. It dispels the concern that a craft would sink into the Moon's surface - paving the way for manned missions.



24 DECEMBER 1968
EARTHRISE

Apollo 8 orbits the Moon, in one of the final stages of preparing for a manned landing. They also take many now-famous pictures of our planet from the Moon - the 'Earthrise' photos.



21 JULY 1969
"ONE SMALL STEP..."

Four days after take off, Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin land on the Moon, with Michael Collins in lunar orbit. As Armstrong steps out, the whole world watches on TV.



13 APRIL 1970
MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

An explosion on Apollo 13 threatens its crew, but they manage to return to Earth safely.

goes interstellar

race into the unknown

14 SEPTEMBER 1959 CRASH LANDING

The Soviets claim another first when the Luna 2 craft is intentionally crashed into the Moon. It is the first man-made object to 'land' on another planetary body.

7 OCTOBER 1959 THE FAR SIDE

Luna 3 takes 29 photographs of the far side of the Moon, covering 70% of the unseen surface.



9 APRIL 1959 MERCURY 7

At a NASA press conference, the first seven American astronauts are named. Before a single mission, they are seen as heroes.



5 MAY 1961 SHEPARD INTO SPACE

One of the Mercury 7, Alan Shepard, becomes the second person - and the first American - to travel into space, three weeks after Gagarin. He is unable to enjoy the views for too long, as his flight only lasts 15 minutes.

16 JUNE 1963 WOMAN COSMONAUT

The Vostok 6 craft launches with former amateur parachutist Valentina Tereshkova, 26, on board. She is the first woman in space. NASA does not send women to space until 1983.

12 APRIL 1961 FIRST MAN IN SPACE

Yuri Gagarin, 27, enters the history books as the first human in space, aboard Vostok 1.

20 FEBRUARY 1962 ORBITING EARTH

After a journey of some 81,000 miles, travelling at 17,000mph, John Glenn returns to Earth. He is the first American in orbit - he circles the planet three times.

25 MAY 1961 "BEFORE THIS DECADE IS OUT..."

The newly-elected President John F Kennedy (circled, right) declares the USA's intention to land a man on the Moon within 10 years.



24 APRIL 1967 FIRST CASUALTY

Vladimir Komarov, 40, dies when Soyuz 1 crashes. He is the first human fatality of space flight.

6 FEBRUARY 1971 LUNAR GOLF

While commanding Apollo 14, Shepard hits two golf balls on the Moon for "miles and miles and miles."



14 DECEMBER 1972 THE LAST STEPS

With interest in space travel falling, Apollo 17 is the final mission to land astronauts on the Moon. When Eugene Cernan stepped back onto the Command Module, he became the last person - to date - to walk on Moon.

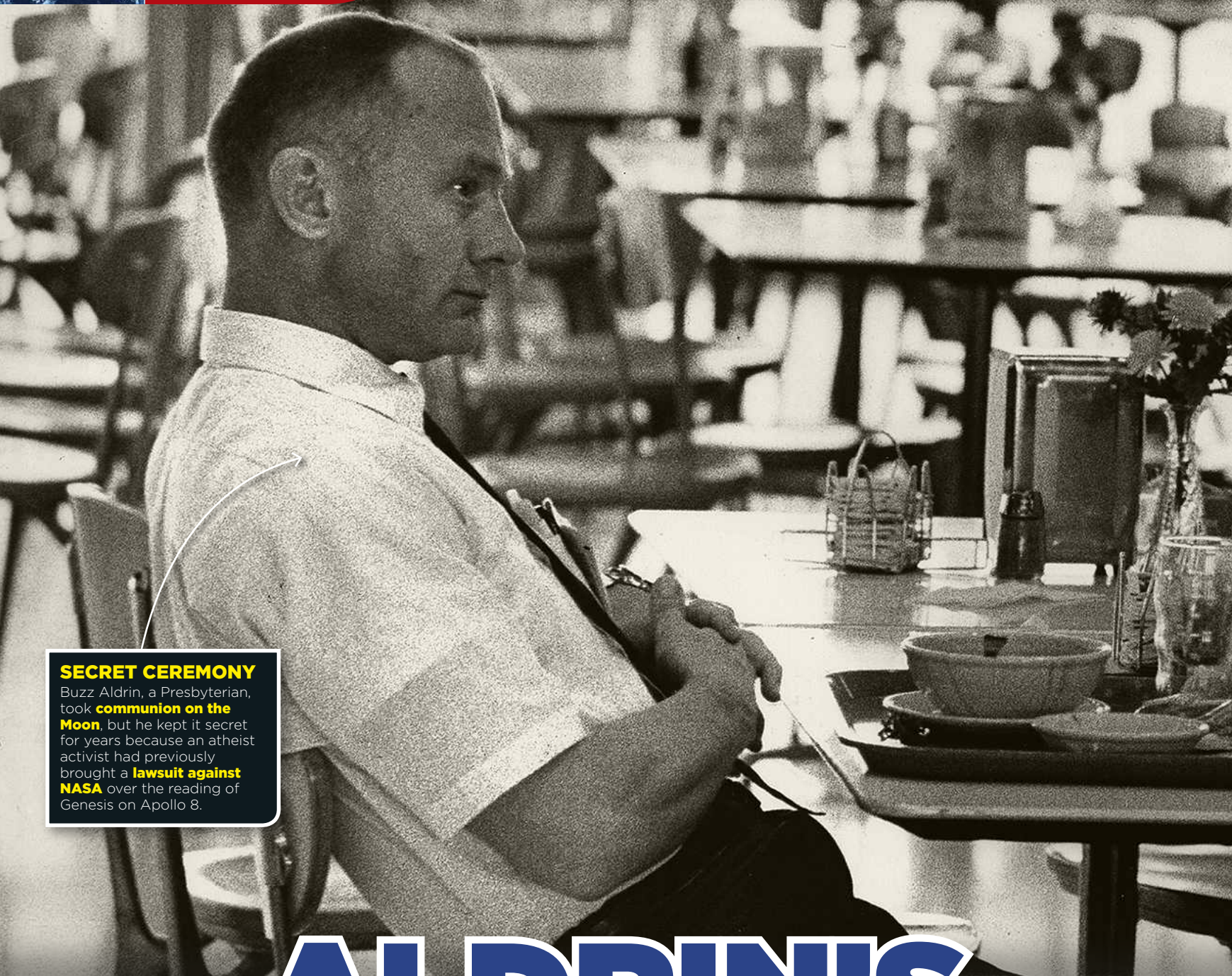


ABOVE: US and Soviet commanders meet in space RIGHT: The commemorative plaque for the Apollo-Soyuz test project

17 JULY 1975 THE END OF THE RACE

The initial race may have been won in 1969, when Apollo 11's Eagle landed on the Moon, but there were many more prizes to be won in the sphere of space exploration. For six more years, the two Cold War belligerents continued to send people into space, with the aim of besting their rivals.

Finally, in 1975, the Space Race came to its symbolic conclusion when Soviet craft Soyuz 19 docked with the last-ever Apollo space flight. This not only marked the end of the Space Race, moreover, it effectively started of a new era of cooperation. While docked together in orbit, the astronauts and cosmonauts exchanged flags, gifts and chatted, albeit clumsily, in each other's languages. This collaboration paved the way for future space-exploration initiatives, especially that of the International Space Station.



SECRET CEREMONY

Buzz Aldrin, a Presbyterian, took **communion on the Moon**, but he kept it secret for years because an atheist activist had previously brought a **lawsuit against NASA** over the reading of Genesis on Apollo 8.

ALDRIN'S ODYSSEY

The Moon and back

Buzz Aldrin was a brilliant engineer and a brave astronaut, but he struggled to cope with life back on Earth, as **Piers Bizony** recounts

LUNAR LEGEND

Neil Armstrong achieved worldwide fame when he became **the first man to walk on the Moon** in 1969. But he shunned the limelight, preferring a **life of seclusion** in Ohio, where he taught at the University of Cincinnati.

ALDRIN PROVED THAT EVEN THE BRAVEST AND BEST ASTRONAUTS CAN BE VULNERABLE

PRE-LAUNCH LUNCH

The day before they set off for the Moon, Buzz Aldrin (left) and Neil Armstrong eat at the NASA Space Centre in Houston

NASA's astronauts needed a rare blend of qualities to cope with space travel. They had to be experienced pilots, highly intelligent and in perfect physical shape. Above all, they had to stay cool in circumstances that would send most of us into blind panic. As a result, these supermen could seem cold and detached. Neil Armstrong was a classic example. Nothing dented the public's impression of him as an introverted technocrat and a reluctant hero. In contrast, fellow Moon-walker Buzz Aldrin proved that even the bravest and best astronauts can be vulnerable.

Edwin Eugene Aldrin Junior was born on 20 January 1930 in Montclair, New Jersey. He

came to be known as 'Buzz' because his little sister called him 'buzzer' instead of 'brother'. His father, Edwin Sr, had been a student of rocket pioneer Robert Goddard, before embarking on a highly successful career in the military, and later, in the oil business. He expected his son to follow in his footsteps. Aldrin complied, attending West Point Military Academy and graduating in third place from a class of 475. "So, who came second and first?," his disappointed father demanded to know.

Young Aldrin was fiercely driven, always searching for his father's approval and never quite winning it. His relationships were marked

by his competitive streak and his unwillingness, on occasion, to sacrifice personal ambition for the sake of team goals. His favourite sports were solo activities such as pole vaulting and scuba diving.

In December 1951, after qualifying as a fighter pilot, Aldrin joined the 51st Fighter Wing based at Seoul, South Korea, where he flew F-86 Sabre jets. He logged 66 combat missions and two enemy fighter 'kills'. Aldrin's father urged him to become a senior officer, but Buzz had different priorities.

He was fascinated by the academic aspects of aviation. At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) he was drawn to a new discipline called 'astronautics'.





In 1954 he married Joan Archer, who admired his shy nature and seemingly steadfast, responsible approach to life and work. Over the next 16 years, she did not complain as she raised their three children almost single-handedly while aviation, and then the astronaut corps at NASA, consumed almost all her husband's time and energy.

INTO THE BLACK

Aldrin's doctoral thesis at MIT, 'Line-of-Sight Guidance Techniques for Manned Orbital Rendezvous', which he completed in 1963, caught NASA's attention. That year he joined the space agency as it prepared the two-man Gemini capsule, an Earth-orbiting precursor to the Apollo Moon ship. Crews had already been assigned, and Aldrin feared he might not achieve his ambition to get into space. However, in February 1966, prospective Gemini astronauts Elliot See and Charles Bassett were killed in a jet crash. The tragedy created two vacancies. Aldrin was nominated for the last mission, Gemini 12, and flew into orbit alongside mission commander Jim Lovell on 11 November 1966. Their task was to rendezvous with Agena,

an unmanned vehicle that had already been sent into space. Aldrin proved the value of his studies at MIT when the Gemini's rendezvous radar malfunctioned. Unfazed, he made some calculations and programmed the onboard computer to make sure the two vehicles docked.

Space walkers on earlier missions had struggled to gain any grip on the sides of their

SOME OF ALDRIN'S COLLEAGUES DISLIKED HIS AMBITION. ARMSTRONG WAS TRUSTED NOT TO PUT HIS EGO FIRST

spacecraft. Aldrin made three 'Extra Vehicular Activity' (EVA) excursions, using hand rails and shoe grips specially built from his designs. Consequently, he accomplished more tasks outside the Gemini than his predecessors, leading NASA chiefs to peg Aldrin as a perfect candidate for a future voyage to the Moon.

At this early stage in the Apollo programme, no one knew which crew would be first to land on the Moon. For a time, it looked as if Pete Conrad and Alan Bean of Apollo 12 might get the honour. In the event, a series of swift successes put Apollo 11 in the spotlight. When Aldrin learned of his selection for that mission, he assumed that Armstrong, his commander, would stay on the lunar module while he, Aldrin, conducted the first walk. This had been the case during all the Gemini missions involving EVAs, and on Apollo 9 as it tested the lunar module in Earth orbit. A commander usually remained on his ship in case of mishaps. When Aldrin heard rumours that Armstrong was to exit first, his competitive nature led him to voice his misgivings.

Behind the scenes, NASA executives were also grappling with the question of who should become the first man on the Moon. For many years, the story went that Armstrong's status as a civilian pilot earned him this privilege, because NASA did not want Apollo 11 to be portrayed as a military triumph. Aldrin was still an Air Force officer as well as an astronaut. Recent memoirs by senior NASA staffers tell a different story. Everyone admired Aldrin's technical skills, but some colleagues disliked the intensity of his ambition. Armstrong was trusted not to put his ego first.

MOONWALKER

Apollo 11 will forever have its place in the history of human achievement, from the



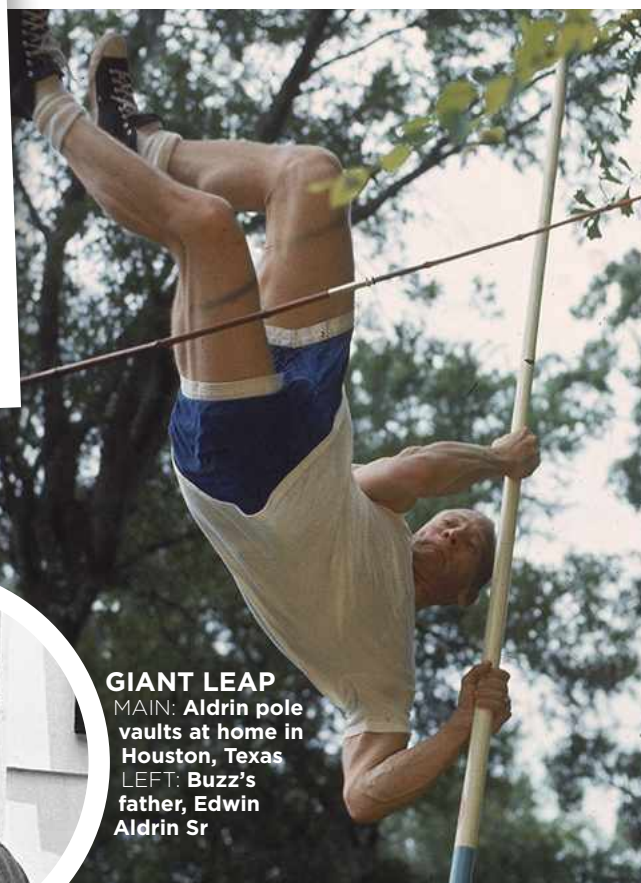
SPLASHDOWN
Buzz Aldrin's wife, Joan, applauds as she watches TV footage of her husband safely returning to Earth



DISASTER AVERTED
Astronauts Pete Conrad (left), Buzz Aldrin and Neil Armstrong watch the Apollo 13 crisis unfold at the home of James Lovell, commander of the aborted mission, in April 1970



GIANT LEAP
MAIN: Aldrin pole vaults at home in Houston, Texas
LEFT: Buzz's father, Edwin Aldrin Sr





CONSPIRACY CLOUT

In 2002, Aldrin **punched a documentary maker** who was harrasing him to **swear on the Bible** that the Moon landing was not staged.

UNIQUE PERSPECTIVE

ABOVE: Aldrin peers out from his spacesuit in 1966
BELOW: Apollo 12 astronaut Alan Bean is now an artist who paints scenes from space



20

The known number of seconds left in fuel supply when the lunar module landed on the Moon

INTO THE UNKNOWN

AFTER YOU'VE BEEN TO THE MOON, WHAT NEXT?

Aldrin wasn't the only Apollo astronaut whose life was transformed by a voyage into space...

Alan Bean, lunar module pilot on Apollo 12, made a promise to himself as he climbed into his capsule on launch day, 14 November 1969. "I remember thinking, going to the Moon is a big risk. Life is short, so if I get out of this, I'm going to live my life as I want to. I had a spiritual awakening up there." Today, Bean is a renowned artist, and his subject is almost always the Moon.

Many others came back to Earth as changed men, too. Apollo 14's lunar module pilot Ed Mitchell came to believe that "science has the wrong view. It's not a material universe. It was purposely created, and it has a design." In later years, Mitchell founded a centre for psychic research in California.

Apollo 15's lunar module pilot, Jim Irwin, also experienced a mystical awakening. "I found God on the Moon. When I came back, I realised that I had something important to say." In 1986, he was arrested in Turkey while hunting for the

remains of Noah's Ark. American diplomats arranged his freedom.

Apollo 16's lunar module pilot Charlie Duke was moved by a visit to an Episcopalian church in 1978. "Suddenly I started to cry, because I knew God loved me." And Buzz Aldrin, lunar module pilot for Apollo 11, almost lost his sanity altogether in the months following his homecoming.

In fact, a pattern emerged in the years after Apollo. Most of the lunar module pilots were psychologically affected by their experiences, while their commanders seemed relatively unmoved. Meanwhile, Command Module pilots such as Mike Collins, Ken Mattingley or Ron Evans, who stayed in lunar orbit while their colleagues walked on the Moon, also seemed to live normal lives after Apollo. Jim Irwin thought he could explain this. In 1989 he said, "The astronauts in my slot, lunar module pilot, played a supporting role in the landing, while the commander flew the craft to touchdown. Consequently, while they were busy watching the instruments, we had more time to look out of the window and register what we saw." Clearly, the view made quite an impression.



MISSION COMPLETE

How America landed three astronauts on the Moon – your step-by-step guide

1. THE LAUNCH

A Saturn V rocket blasts off from the Kennedy Space Centre on 16 July 1969

3

IN ORBIT
HEIGHT: 190km
SPEED: 28,000km/h
TIME: 11 min. 49 sec

190 km

180 km

2
HEIGHT: around 180km
SPEED: 23,000 km/h
TIME: 9 min. 9 sec

The 2nd-stage section is detached

2nd STAGE

100 km

65 km

1
HEIGHT: 65km
SPEED: 9,800km/h
TIME: 2 min. 42 sec

The 1st-stage section is detached

LIFT-OFF

Apollo 11 blasts into the skies at 1:32pm GMT

0 km

Launch Escape System

'Columbia' Command and Service Module

'Eagle' Lunar Module

3rd-stage engine

3rd STAGE

2nd-stage engine

2nd STAGE

Liquid oxygen tank

1st STAGE

Kerosene fuel tank

1st stage engines

The thrust of the five engines combined:
3.4 million kg

SATURN V
Standing 110.6m tall and weighing 2.7 million kg, it is the largest and most advanced rocket to date

2. THE VOYAGE

The spacecraft, and the crew, perform a series of precise manoeuvres to arrive safely in lunar orbit

3

The 3rd-stage engine reignites to break out of the Earth's atmosphere, reaching a top speed of 40,000 km/h

EARTH

LIFT OFF

1

Entry into Earth orbit

2

The spacecraft orbits Earth, gaining momentum

3. THE MOON LANDING

The pilot has to make careful use of radar and descent blasters to touch down safely

1

16 KM

The descent engine is started up while the Lunar Module is horizontal

3

3 KM

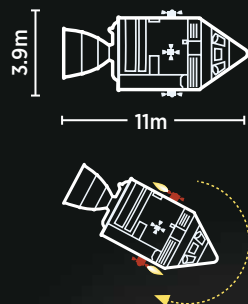
A computer ensures that the spacecraft is in a vertical position

2

12 KM

The radar is turned on, producing four beams to measure distance and position

'COLUMBIA' COMMAND AND SERVICE MODULE



The Service Module provides propulsion, electric power, oxygen and water

The Command Module carries three astronauts in a pressurised cabin

WEIGHTLESSNESS

1kg on Earth weighs the equivalent of 166g on the Moon

4 The spacecraft's position is altered to allow the Lunar Module to be connected

5 The Command Module is detached from the 3rd-stage engine

6 Turning 180°, the Command Module connects to the Lunar Module, and the 3rd-stage engine is released

7 The command and Lunar Modules, now connected, rotate to make sure their trajectory shoots them into lunar orbit

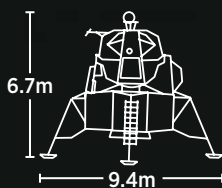
8 As it enters lunar orbit, the combined module spins and fires engines to slow itself down

9 The Command Module remains in orbit, while the Lunar Module is detached with two astronauts onboard

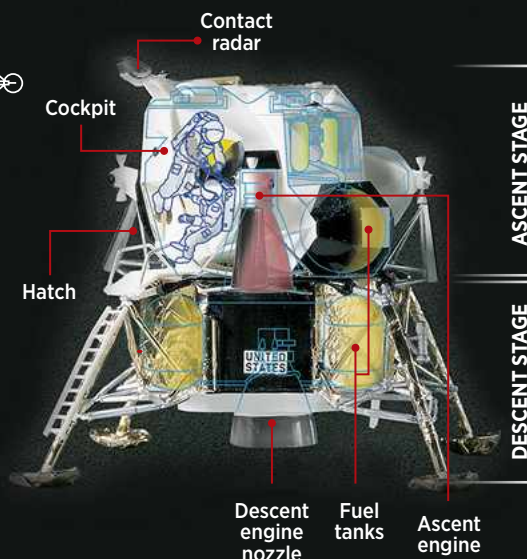
10 The Lunar Module descends slowly and its engines are started

MOON

'EAGLE' LUNAR MODULE



Weight: 16.6 tons



4 The pilot keeps the Lunar Module hovering a few metres from the Moon's surface as he waits to find the landing spot

5 When the sensors indicate contact has been made with the ground, the descent engine is turned off

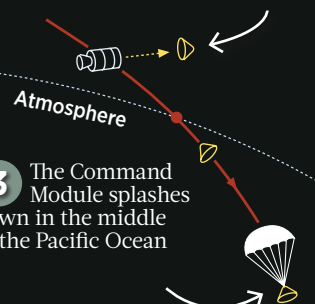
4. THE RETURN

After almost 22 hours on the Moon, the crew sets off for home

1 The ascent-stage section of the Lunar Module lifts off from the Moon's surface and docks with the Command Module in orbit

2 Once the crew are onboard, the Command Module breaks from the Service Module and enters the Earth's atmosphere

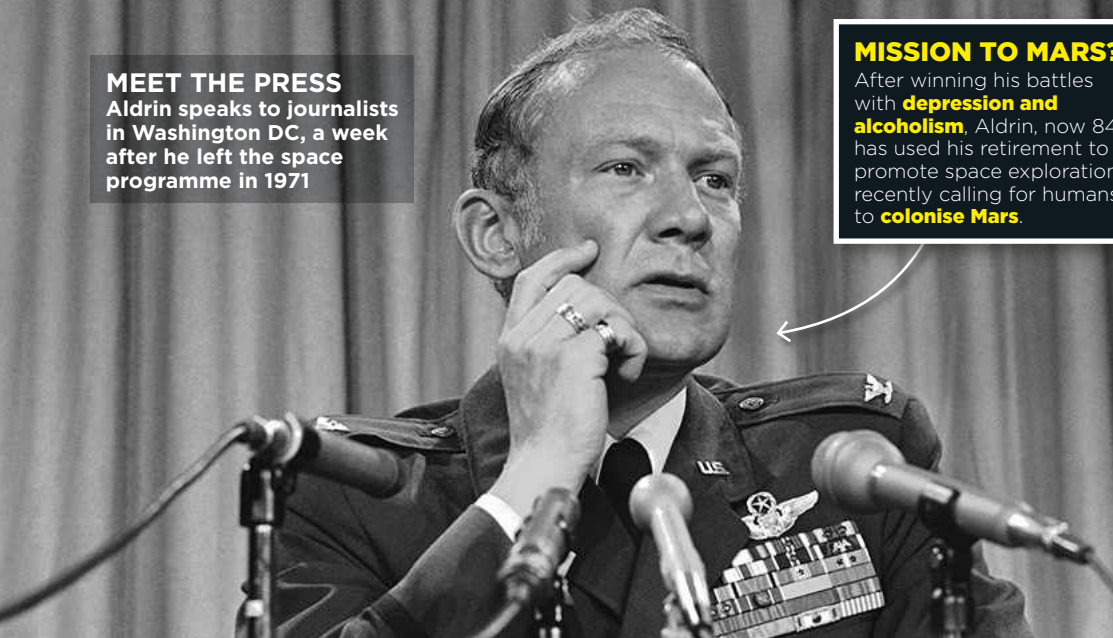
3 The Command Module splashes down in the middle of the Pacific Ocean



MEET THE PRESS
Aldrin speaks to journalists in Washington DC, a week after he left the space programme in 1971

MISSION TO MARS?

After winning his battles with **depression and alcoholism**, Aldrin, now 84, has used his retirement to promote space exploration, recently calling for humans to **colonise Mars**.



FOR ALDRIN, THE MISSION ITSELF WAS EASY IN COMPARISON TO WHAT FOLLOWED

flawless lift-off on 16 July 1969 to the hair-raising descent toward the Moon in a lunar module whose computer seemed to be on the verge of crashing. The famous Moon walk took place on 21 July – a truly iconic moment. But for Aldrin, the mission itself was easy in comparison to what followed. NASA arranged a celebratory tour for the crew, taking in 24 countries over 45 days, along with countless lunches, dinners and awards ceremonies in the United States. After a few weeks, Joan Aldrin wrote in her diary: “The tinsel is tarnished. Buzz... pushes loyally on. I cooperate, but I am tired and unhappy.”

BACK TO EARTH

NASA was partly to blame for Aldrin's subsequent downfall. They had trained him for every moment of the lunar flight, so that when he finally took off, everything felt as reassuringly familiar as the simulations he'd 'flown' on the ground. Every second of every day in space, he knew exactly what buttons to press, when to eat his meals and when to sleep. If anything aboard Apollo went wrong, he could respond almost by reflex and solve the problem. But no one ever trained him for the shock of homecoming. He was unprepared for the intrusive media coverage – the endless TV appearances, lectures, presentations and repetitive ceremonies he had to attend.

The sad fact is that Apollo 11's crew did not get on all that well. Each man did his job, but they seldom had a drink together. In terms of public relations, NASA would have been better off if jovial astronauts Bean and Conrad of Apollo 12 had made the first landing. They were close friends and great talkers, always eager to share

their experiences with the public. Armstrong, a shy and reserved man, was unwilling to think of himself as a hero. He retired from public life as soon as he could, causing some people to wonder if he was letting down NASA by failing to promote the achievements of the programme. He always insisted that Apollo 11 had been a collective achievement, not his alone.

For Aldrin, life after Apollo was tough. Returning to the Air Force in 1971, he commanded the Test Pilot School at Edwards Air Force Base in California for a few months, but soon grew restless. Problems in his marriage and a struggle with alcohol contributed to a nervous breakdown. A chaotic love affair led to divorce from Joan, whose patience had finally snapped.

In 1973 Aldrin published a heartfelt memoir, *Return to Earth*, in which he described his mental collapse and long periods of treatment for depression. “I had gone to the Moon... What possible goal could I add now? Without a goal I was like an inert ping-pong ball, batted about by the whims and motivations of others. I suffered from what the poets have described as the melancholy of all things done.” Aldrin was haunted by the death of his mother, Marion, who took an overdose just a few months before Apollo 11's flight. The biggest problem was that his father made clear his disappointment that his son was not first man on the Moon.

Aldrin's greatest journey of discovery happened not in space, but on Earth, as he recovered gradually from alcoholism and depression to emerge in a better state of mind. At long last he learned how to be an ordinary man enjoying the satisfaction brought by his extraordinary achievements. 📍

500

The number of people, in millions, who watched the Moon landing on TV

EXPERT VIEW



Editor of Sky at Night Magazine,
Chris Bramley

CHINA'S PROGRESS MIGHT PERSUADE THE US TO INVEST IN NASA AGAIN

Why does the Space Race still fascinate us?

It culminated in the greatest achievement of humankind – to break free from our planet and set foot on another world. The whole Apollo programme was also extremely well publicised by NASA's press office, who secured public support from across the globe.

Which unsung hero of Apollo most deserves to be remembered?

There were 400,000 people working behind-the-scenes for NASA, but John C Houbolt, an engineer, was instrumental. Very early on in the Space Race, his perseverance ensured that Apollo spacecraft had a separate crew capsule and lunar lander, rather than one ship that could do both. This latter idea was once the front-runner within NASA, but it could never have met John F Kennedy's ambitious timetable.

Why did the Apollo missions fizzle out?

After the Moon landing, NASA planned to go to Mars by 1980. But the US government could not fund it for another decade, especially as public interest was waning. This was partly because the Moon landing signalled the end of the race, but it also had to do with what we found on the lunar surface. It was grey, dusty and lifeless. We went to the Moon, only to find that Earth was a much nicer place.

Will we ever see a space programme as well-funded or as popular again?

While the International Space Station is highly popular, it only receives about \$10 billion a year globally. Whereas for Apollo, NASA had a \$35 billion annual budget. Today, only China's progress might persuade the US to further invest in NASA again, to avoid another Sputnik moment. And with advances in robotics, manned missions look much less cost-effective than automated probes like Hubble and Curiosity.



GET HOOKED!

The Space Race finally saw humankind step into the colossal expanse, inspiring generations. Here is our pick of the exhibitions, books and films to help you reach for the stars...

EXHIBITIONS AND COLLECTIONS

Let your imagination take flight at these excellent museums...



The vast entry hall at the National Air and Space Museum is an awe-inspiring sight

▲ NATIONAL AIR AND SPACE MUSEUM, WASHINGTON, DC

This collection of historic air and space crafts is the largest in the world, with 17,000 artefacts from the Space Race. You can also touch some Moon rock! www.airandspace.si.edu



► MEMORIAL MUSEUM OF COSMONAUTICS, MOSCOW

For another perspective, check out this exhibition on the brave Soviet men, women and dogs who launched into space. www.space-museum.ru



▼ SCIENCE MUSEUM, LONDON

The Exploring Space gallery traces the history of space travel, including a replica of the Earth-orbiting satellite Sputnik 1. www.sciencemuseum.org.uk



BOOKS

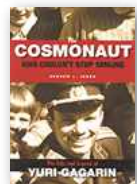
From Sputnik to Armstrong and beyond, there are plenty of page-turners for those interested in the story of space travel...



◀ THE RIGHT STUFF

by Tom Wolfe

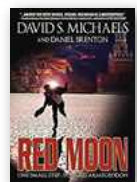
Wolfe captures the training, lifestyles and personalities of the courageous, often reckless, American test pilots and astronauts who pioneered spaceflight.



◀ THE COSMONAUT WHO COULDN'T STOP SMILING

by Andrew L Jenks

A compelling biography of Yuri Gagarin, who became a worldwide sensation as the first human in space.



◀ RED MOON - A NOVEL

By David S Michaels

This thrilling work of fiction alternates between a future US-Russian mission to the Moon, and a secret Soviet lunar landing, which took place in 1969.

FILM AND TELEVISION

The majesty and menace of space on the silver screen...



APOLLO 13 (1995)

The amazing true story of the Apollo 13 mission, starring Tom Hanks. When their spacecraft is badly damaged, three astronauts must do the impossible to get home.

► THE DISH (2000)

Australian satellite technicians are responsible for beaming the Moon landing to the world in this comedy.



► MOON (2009)

Clever piece of science-fiction about a lone astronaut mining resources from the Moon who makes a shocking discovery...





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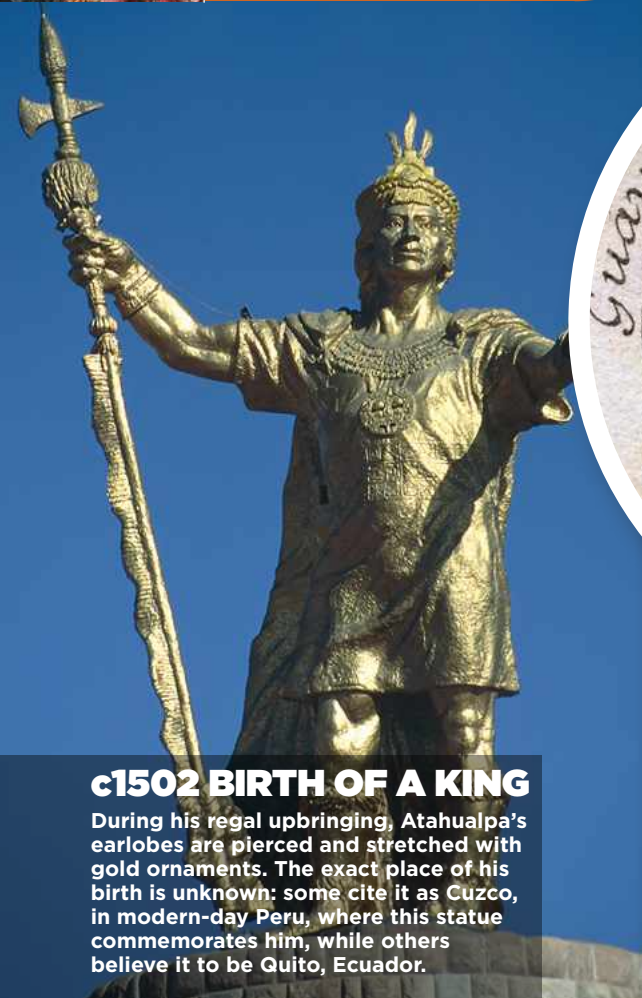
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GILDED KING
The Inca Empire was awash with gold, as Atahualpa, the last divine ruler of the civilisation, knew to his cost

ATAHUALPA: THE DEATH OF THE INCA

Atahualpa's downfall is a tale of greed, violence and God, with devastating consequences for the entire Inca civilisation. **Lottie Goldfinch** tells the story...



c1502 BIRTH OF A KING

During his regal upbringing, Atahualpa's earlobes are pierced and stretched with gold ornaments. The exact place of his birth is unknown: some cite it as Cuzco, in modern-day Peru, where this statue commemorates him, while others believe it to be Quito, Ecuador.



c1527-29 SIBLING RIVALRY

The death of Atahualpa's father, Inca Emperor Huayna Capac, and his nominated heir leads to civil war between Atahualpa and his half-brother Huáscar. One source states that entrails of two slaughtered

llamas are studied to determine which brother the sun god favours as heir to the kingdom: Huáscar is crowned (above). The new Inca Emperor has Atahualpa captured. He escapes, and war is declared between the siblings.



APRIL 1532

After around three years of war, Atahualpa's and Huáscar's armies meet at Quipaipan, west of the Inca capital Cuzco, to fight for the Empire. It is thought that Atahualpa's troops number between 50,000-100,000 while Huáscar has slightly fewer. Atahualpa is victorious and becomes the new ruler.

From the San Juan River in present-day Colombia, a small Spanish ship sails south towards Peru, in search of tribes and treasure. It is 1527 and, as the boat crosses the equator, its sister ship, captained by explorer Francisco Pizarro, remains behind on the banks of the river, its exhausted and hungry crew anxiously awaiting news of the reconnaissance vessel. A previous expedition along the Pacific coast of South America in 1524 had revealed nothing but barren lands, hostile natives and zero in the way of riches. If the explorers returned empty handed again, funding for another exploration seemed unlikely.

But as the ship approached the coast of what is now Ecuador, a sail was spotted in the distance. Soon, a large, balsawood raft came into view, manned by 22 native men and powered

by huge, finely woven cotton sails. Eleven of the vessel's crew jumped overboard at the sight of the oncoming Spanish ship, but the remaining men, together with the raft and its goods, were seized. They told their Spanish captors of a land of wonders and riches that lay far to the south. "They were carrying many pieces of silver and gold as personal ornaments... [and also] crowns and diadems, belts, bracelets, leg armour... clusters of beads and rubies, wool and cotton mantels... emeralds and other jewels...", read an excited letter written soon after to the Holy Roman Emperor, King Charles V.

It was the first real proof that a wealthy, native kingdom existed nearby and the excited Spanish crew returned to the San Juan River to plan a further expedition. But their chance discovery

would have a devastating, and long-lasting, impact on the previously hidden world of the Incas.

INCA'S ANARCHY

As the Spanish conquistadors were busy congratulating themselves on their success, full of plans for a return expedition, Huayna Capac, ruler of the very kingdom they wished to conquer, lay dying of smallpox – a fatal, infectious disease brought to the New World by European explorers.

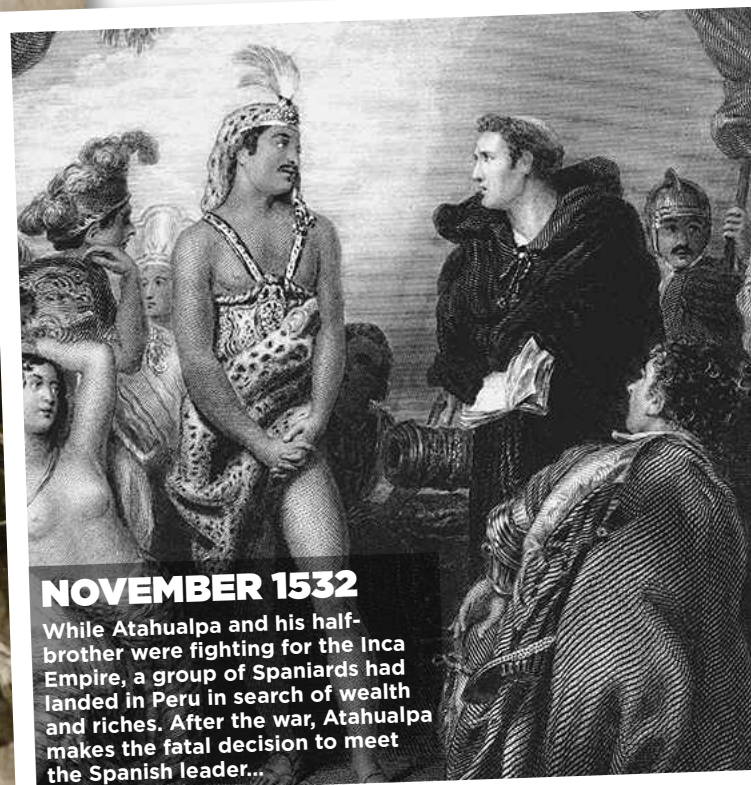
Capac's untimely death, at the age of around 59, threw his kingdom into chaos. In the tradition of all Inca emperors, Capac had married his own sister, but he was also known to have sired at least 50 other children with a number of other women, all of whom could rightfully claim the throne. When Capac's designated heir also died of smallpox, a bitter battle for succession looked set to ensue.

Ultimately, the choice of ruler came down to two men: Atahualpa, who resided in the north, and his half-brother Huáscar, from the south. According to most Inca accounts, Huáscar was crowned Emperor in the capital city of Cuzco after his father's death – a ceremony that Atahualpa failed to attend. Suspicious of his sibling's intentions, and wishing to put an end to the question of succession once and for all, Huáscar waged war on his half-brother. A

PEDRO CIEZA DE LEON,
CHRONICLES OF PERU

"To think God should have permitted something so great to remain hidden... for so long... and then found, discovered and won all in our time!"





NOVEMBER 1532

While Atahualpa and his half-brother were fighting for the Inca Empire, a group of Spaniards had landed in Peru in search of wealth and riches. After the war, Atahualpa makes the fatal decision to meet the Spanish leader...

bloody civil war erupted that lasted until 1532, when the two Inca armies faced each other for the last time, on the plains west of Cuzco in what became known as the Battle of Quipaipan. There, Atahualpa emerged victorious, capturing his brother and seizing the capital. The mighty Inca Empire had a new ruler.

EMPIRE OF THE SUN

Atahualpa inherited a vast and wealthy kingdom that stretched around 3,200 miles – from what is now Quito, Ecuador, to beyond Santiago,

were killed on the death of Capac, and children were often sacrificed on important occasions.

As Sapa Inca, Atahualpa – then in his mid-20s – was worshipped as a child of the Inca Empire's most important god: Inti, God of the Sun. According to Spanish historian Francisco de Xerez, Atahualpa was “of good appearance and manner, although somewhat thick-set [with] a large face, handsome and fierce, his eyes reddened with blood”. To distinguish his status it is likely that, as a newborn – along with all other babies of nobility – Atahualpa would have

making their way back to the Emperor for some time and he was curious about who they could be. At first it was feared that these mysterious strangers could themselves be gods. An envoy was sent to meet with the Spanish troops to find out more. The report they brought back to Atahualpa in his safe position in the mountains of Cajamarca, in the northern highlands of Peru, was reassuring. Pizarro and his group of less than 200 men were mortals who provided no real military threat. Now supremely confident, Atahualpa – surrounded by his warriors and feeling invincible after his victory – made the calculated, and ultimately fateful, decision to meet with the Spaniards.

MASSACRE AT CAXAMALA

Having received word that the great Atahualpa wished to meet them and keen to meet the Emperor for themselves, the Spanish conquistadors made their way, unmolested, through the mountain passes of Peru where they set up camp within the deserted town of Caxamala in the Andes. Knowing that his tiny force of men stood little chance against the thousands of Inca warriors who surrounded the Emperor, Pizarro extended a hand of friendship and invited Atahualpa to dine with him.

Assured of his own divinity and confident that such a small number of men would stand little chance against the proven might of his army of several thousand, Atahualpa agreed and made his way towards the town with chosen members of his retinue, unarmed.

According to Hernando Pizarro, brother of the expedition's commander Francisco: “He [Atahualpa] came in a litter, and before him went three or four hundred Indians in

“Spanish troops emerged from derelict buildings, unleashed gunfire on the unarmed Incas and charged them on horses”

Chile – encompassing high mountain valleys, tropical forests and dry, barren deserts. The Inca civilisation was an amalgamation of different cultures, people and languages headed by the Sapa Inca (meaning ‘the only Inca’). Religion formed the basis of Inca life and maintaining a good relationship with the gods was done through rituals and offerings, including human sacrifice. It is said that as many as 4,000 people

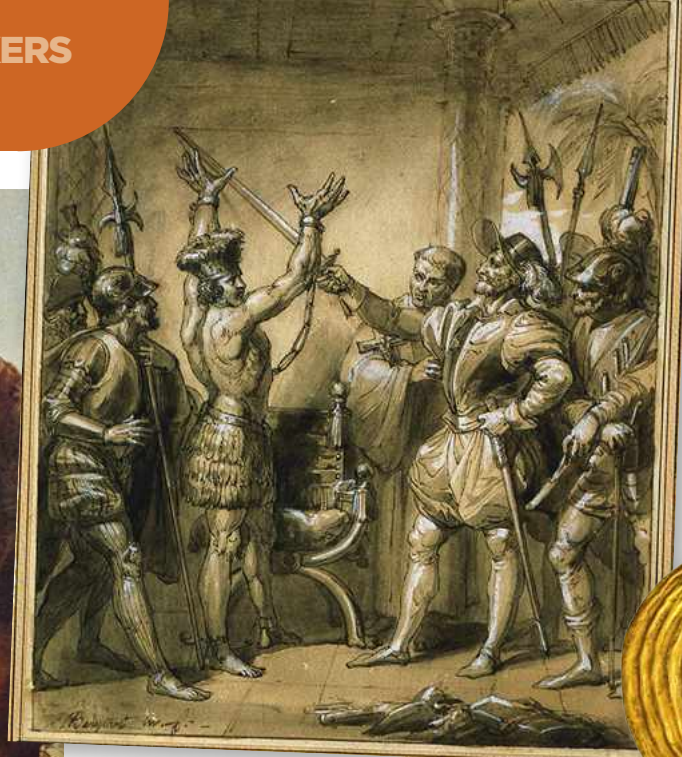
been subjected to cranial deformation, to give his head a distinctive conical shape.

Atahualpa's first encounter with Pizarro and the Spanish conquistadors took place as the Emperor and his warriors made their way triumphantly to Cuzco, following their military victory at Quipaipan. Reports of strange white-skinned men who had founded a town near the coast, known as San Miguel de Piura, had been



NOVEMBER 1532

After accepting an invitation from Pizarro, Atahualpa and his retinue are ambushed by the Spanish in the town of Caxamala. Thousands of unarmed Incas are slaughtered at the scene and Atahualpa himself is captured.



1533 RANSOM RICHES

In a desperate bid for freedom, the Sapa Inca promises to fill the room he is imprisoned in with gold (and another two with silver) in exchange for his

release. The principal cities of the Empire rally to the cause, sending untold wealth seized from palaces and temples to Caxamala to ransom their leader.



PRECIOUS METAL

Gold items, like this bird plate and idol ornaments, were rushed to Caxamala, in the hope of buying Atahualpa's freedom

< liveries, cleaning the straws from the road and singing... then came Atahualpa in the midst of his chiefs and principal men, the greatest among them being also borne on men's shoulders..."

The Emperor and his retinue entered the town, and gathered in the plaza. There, they were met by Friar Vincente de Valverde who, with an interpreter, advanced towards the Inca party, carrying a cross and a Bible. One popular story tells of how Valverde offered Atahualpa the Bible, telling him that it contained the word of God and urged him to embrace the Catholic religion. Atahualpa allegedly held the Bible to his ear before throwing it to the floor – he declared angrily that he could hear no words and ordered the Spaniards to leave his land.

Almost instantly, Spanish troops emerged from derelict buildings, unleashed gunfire on the unarmed Incas and charged them on horses. Desperate to protect their god-leader, Atahualpa's attendants gathered around his litter placing themselves between their Emperor and the advancing Spaniards. Some sources write of how, despite having their arms and hands severed, many attendants used their stumps to hold the litter aloft until one by one they fell to the ground.

Pizarro himself is said to have ridden through the carnage to seize Atahualpa, recognising the Emperor's value as a hostage. The stunned leader was dragged from his litter and locked in a room within the town. Meanwhile, those of his retinue who had managed to escape slaughter fled the bloody scene, perhaps presuming their beloved leader to have been

killed, while those outside the town walls gave little or no resistance, so shocked were they at the bloodbath within Caxamala, and rudderless without their beloved Emperor.

COST OF LIVING

Atahualpa quickly realised that beneath his captors' religious zeal lay a desperate lust for gold and riches. So he promised Pizarro that he would fill the room in which he was being held with gold, and two adjoining rooms with silver, in return for his release.


Pizarro agreed and orders were immediately sent out to Cuzco and other principal cities of the Inca Empire that gold and silver should be removed from palaces and temples and directed to Caxamala without delay. The Incas obediently delivered as much of the precious metals as they could, including statues, jewellery and objects of art. As the vast amounts of wealth poured in from all corners of his land, Atahualpa was awarded greater liberty. He was allowed to entertain his favourite wives and receive his subjects, but all the while, he was receiving Christian doctrine from his Spanish captors.

By May 1533, most of the Inca treasure – which totalled some 24 tons – had been received and melted down into gold and silver bullion and ingots, but the question remained as to what to do with the imprisoned Atahualpa. Many Spaniards called for the Emperor to be put to death, citing rumours that a rescue attack was imminent, and a trial was eventually held to decide Atahualpa's fate.

Charges of polygamy, incestuous marriage, stirring up rebellion and idolatry, to name but a few, were laid at Atahualpa's feet. He was sentenced to death by burning at the stake. Convinced that his soul would be unable to go on to the afterlife if he was burned to death, in his final moments Atahualpa agreed to be baptised into the Catholic faith and as such his death sentence was commuted to that of strangulation. As the garotte tightened around Atahualpa's neck, the death knell also sounded for the Inca Empire: within 40 years the remote Inca civilisation had crumbled and the Sapa Incas would rule no more. 📍

UNKNOWN INCA,
SPEAKING OF ATAHUALPA
"He had the soul of a puma, and
they killed him like a llama"





“As for my faith, I will not change it. Your own God, as you tell me, was put to death by the very men He created. But my God still looks down on His children”

Atahualpa

1533 END OF AN EMPIRE

Fearful of rumours of an Inca attack, Pizarro reneges on his promise to free Atahualpa, despite receiving some 24 tons of gold and precious jewels. Atahualpa is tried and

sentenced to death by burning at the stake. Almost as the fire is lit, Atahualpa converts to Catholicism, so he may die by the more merciful garrote. As he dies, so too does the Inca Empire.

10 greatest Underdogs

We've celebrated plenty of unlikely heroes in *History Revealed*, but these underdogs definitely deserve their day in the Sun...

DAVID & GOLIATH

This infamous biblical tale is perhaps the original underdog story. David, a lowly shepherd of Israel, defeats the war hero of the Philistine army, Goliath – who stands nearly 10-feet tall in some depictions – with a single stone to the head. The victor, David is crowned King of Israel. Sadly, while King David was real, and possibly Goliath too, there's no historical evidence of the duel.



BOUDICCA

The Romans learnt that 'Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned' the hard way when they upset the ancient Iceni Queen, Boudicca. After they had confiscated her property in what is now Norfolk around AD 60 and reportedly raped her daughters, she was the veritable woman scorned. The Queen raised a rebellion, and though she ultimately failed to oust the invaders, her outnumbered forces took out towns and cities, killing 80,000 Romans along the way.

EDDIE 'THE EAGLE' EDWARDS

With no finances, no gear and no coach, in 1986 Eddie Edwards set out to do what no other Brit had – ski jump at the Winter Olympics. He scraped into the 70m and 90m events at Calgary 1988. At the competition, the Italian team gave him a proper helmet and the Austrians donated some skis. He finished last in both contests but won the hearts of the nation.

NELSON MANDELA

At first, he fought apartheid as a pacifist. Then, after a massacre of activists, Mandela took up arms. The decision landed him in prison for 27 years, but that only made him stronger. While he was banged up, his cause achieved international renown. In 1994, four years after his release, apartheid was abolished and he became President.



THE BRITISH EMPIRE

It was an unlikely underdog, but the East India Company (EIC) faced slim odds when its 2,500-strong army came up against 40,000 Bengali troops – bolstered with war elephants – at the Battle of Plassey (now Palashi) in 1757. Mid-battle, the heavens opened, and while the Brits covered their equipment, the Indians did not. Their gear was ruined, and the British forces took full advantage.



AMERICA'S REBELS

Lake Champlain, New York, October 1776, and some 2,550 British forces, with 25 ships, are ready to take on just 500 American sailors with 15 vessels at the Battle of Valcour Bay, part of the American Revolutionary War. The rebels are doomed, surely? Well, yes. But their leader, Benedict Arnold, isn't fighting to win; he's fighting for time. His strategy is to delay the Brits – winter is coming and they will soon have to halt their advance – so his men go out all guns blazing. The underdog's plan works a treat, delaying the British push and giving the revolutionaries time to rally.

YI SUN-SHIN

Between 1592-98, Japan invaded Korea, a lot. In 1597, Korean commander Yi Sun-shin found himself with only 13 ships to pit against a Japanese fleet of 133, plus 200 supporting vessels. But Sun-shin was smart. He waited patiently for the enemy to enter the narrow Myeongnyang Strait before opening fire. Trapped with the tide against them, the Japanese made easy targets – they lost 33 ships and some 8,000 men. The Koreans suffered only two fatalities.



SEABISCUIT

Champion racehorses don't come much more unlikely than Seabiscuit. At just 157cm tall (from foot to shoulder), the less-than-svelte thoroughbred was way below average. He was also lazy, and in his early races he failed to impress. But in 1937, this dark horse ran to his first major victory at the American Massachusetts Handicap. He would go on to take nine more big wins and become an equine hero.



LE CHAMBON-SUR-LIGNON

Between 1940-1944, when their small town was occupied by the Nazis, the community of Le Chambon-sur-Lignon in south-east France did something extraordinary. Led by Pastor André Trocmé, the townspeople rescued some 5,000 World War II refugees, including over 3,000 Jews. They forged documents, guided evacuees over borders and gave them food and shelter. And they did it all with the ruthless German army at their front doors.

SAFE HAVEN Le Chambon-sur-Lignon, France



ERIN BROCKOVICH

She may have been 'just' a legal clerk when she took on Pacific Gas and Electric in 1993, but Erin Brockovich of Kansas, America, should not have been underestimated. Brockovich fought for the Californians affected by the energy company's pollution, and she won – big time. The company paid out a whopping \$333 million.



DIRTY BUSINESS
Julia Roberts as Erin Brockovich in the hit movie about the activist

JOIN THE DEBATE

Who's your favourite historical underdog? Bark your opinions!



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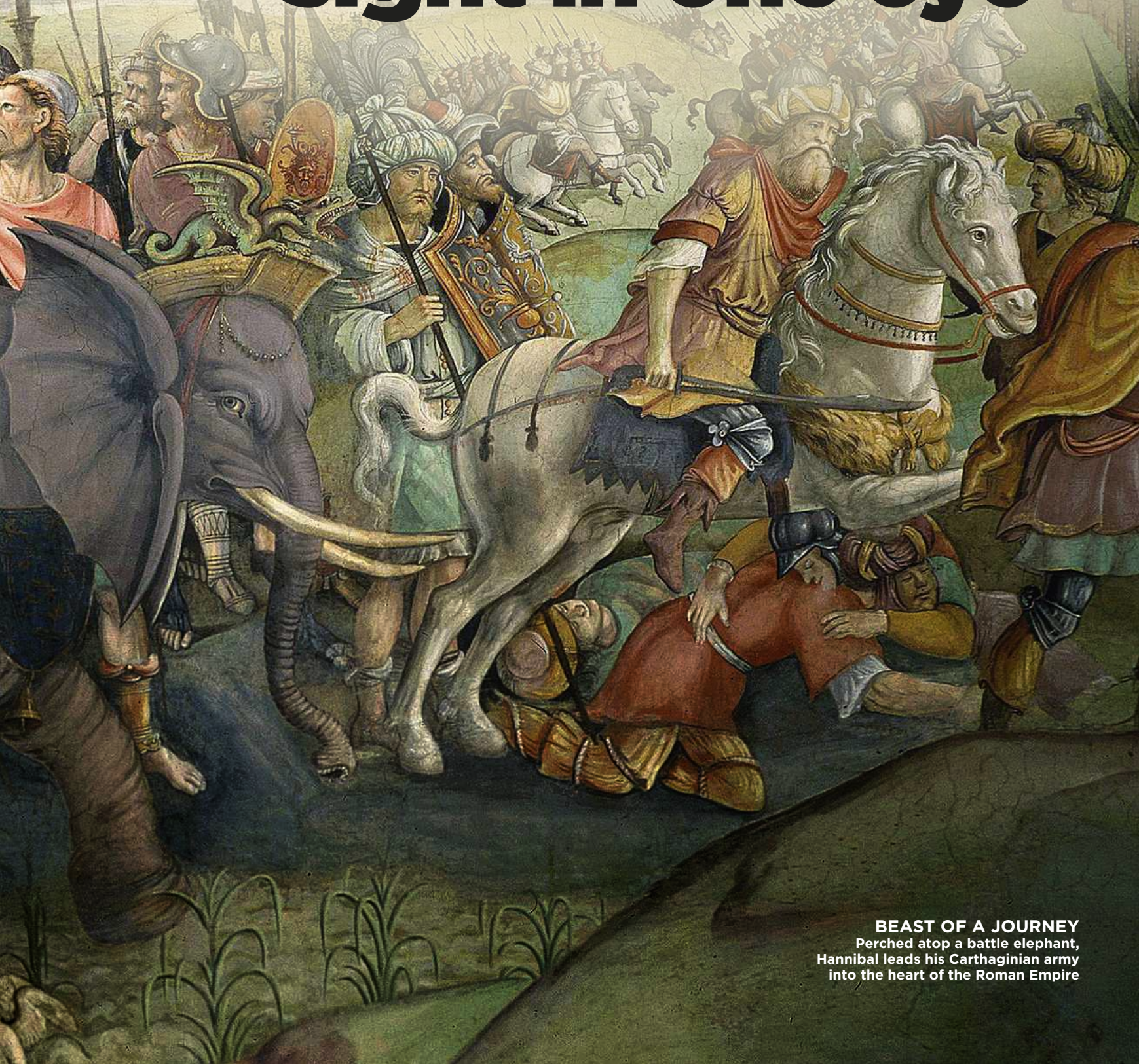
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ENEMY OF ROME: HANNIBAL'S EPIC MARCH ACROSS THE ALPS

Leading his army on a perilous trek from Spain to Italy, the great general scored a series of unlikely victories against the mighty Roman Empire, but ultimately fell short, as **Pat Kinsella** reveals

“He lost yet more
men, all but one of his
elephants **and the
sight in one eye**”



BEAST OF A JOURNEY
Perched atop a battle elephant,
Hannibal leads his Carthaginian army
into the heart of the Roman Empire



GREAT ADVENTURES HANNIBAL'S MARCH

Hannibal. The mere mention of this word struck terror into the hearts of an entire generation of Roman citizens. His name was used to frighten naughty children into obedience and the expression *Hannibal ad portas* (Hannibal is at the gates) found its way into the general lexicon – a warning about impending doom.

And well they might fear him. Hannibal didn't just take on the might of the Roman Empire, he dared do it on their own turf, and he maintained the upper hand for most of the 17-year-long Second Punic War (218–201 BC). But for lack of support from his own senate, he could have marched on Rome itself and potentially changed the course of Western history.

Even now, the first name of this Carthaginian general, whose deeds took place over 2,200 years ago, remains popularly familiar. Schoolkids know about Hannibal's battle elephants, and pub-quiz historians will tell you he paraded his pachyderms across the Alps.

Modern academics, military men and war historians still revere his visionary battle tactics. George S Patton, America's gung-ho World War II general, believed he was Hannibal reincarnated, and as recently as 1991, Norman Schwarzkopf, architect of Operation Desert Storm in the Gulf War, was citing the Carthaginian as a source of strategic inspiration.

As devastatingly brilliant as he was in battle, however, Hannibal's reputation began with one audacious journey.

BORN OF A THUNDERBOLT

Hannibal was the son of Hamilcar Barca, a commander during the First Punic War (264–241 BC), a major territorial scuffle in the Mediterranean between the growing empires of Carthage and Rome, which resulted in terrible losses for the Carthaginians.

The bellicose Barca (which means 'thunderbolt') took this defeat, and the subsequent fall in the fortunes of his people, rather badly. One story has him dragging the young Hannibal into a sacrificial chamber, holding his son over a fire and forcing him to swear that he would never be a friend of Rome. Hannibal spent his life living up to that oath.

Having lost most of its navy and territories, Carthage was left almost bankrupt. In response, Hamilcar marched a Carthaginian army to the Pillars of Hercules, crossed the modern-day Strait of Gibraltar and began an imperial campaign in Iberia (now Spain and Portugal). His 9-year-old son accompanied him.

Hamilcar was killed during a conflict with the Celtic tribes on the peninsular in 228 BC, whereupon command passed to his son-in-law Hasdrubal the Fair, who himself fell to an avenging Celtic assassin seven years later. With Hasdrubal's death, Hannibal became supreme commander of the Carthaginian army in Iberia.

The 26-year-old had spent his life absorbing the tactics of his father and brother-in-law.

THE MAIN PLAYERS



HANNIBAL BARCA

Born into a family of warrior generals, he pushed the Roman Empire to the edge of defeat with a series of magnificently executed battles.



POLYBIUS

Greek historian and author of the earliest-known surviving account of Hannibal's exploits.



TITUS LIVIUS PATAVINUS (LIVY)

Wrote the classic *History of Rome* almost 200 years after Hannibal's campaigns.

MAGO BARCID

Hannibal's youngest brother. Played a decisive role in several battles, including Trebia and Cannae.

HASDRUBAL BARCA II

Hannibal's brother. Left in charge of Iberia when Hannibal set off for Italy in 218 BC.

PUBLIUS CORNELIUS SCIPIO

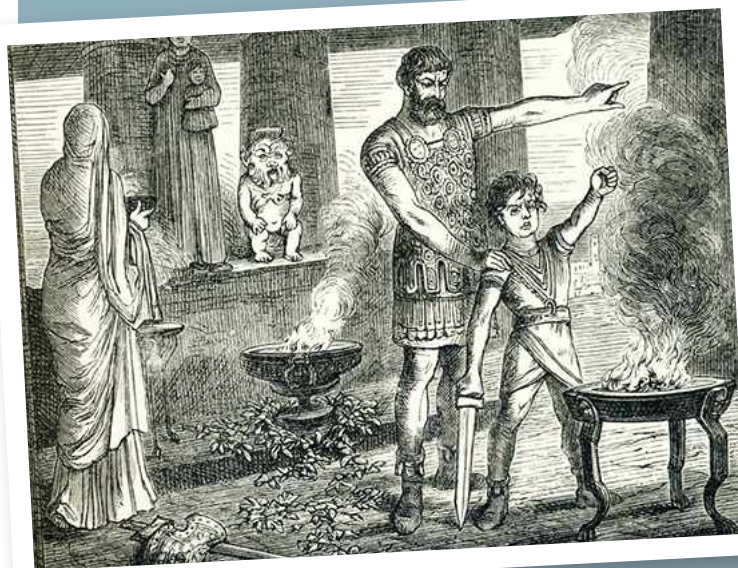
Roman consul who travelled to Iberia only to find that Hannibal had entered the Alps.

BATTLE ELEPHANTS

Trained for combat, these tanks of antiquity were primarily used for charging the enemy.

DESTINY FORGED

BELOW: Standing in front of his father, Hannibal swears to be forever the enemy of Rome
RIGHT: Going down in flames – citizens of Saguntum in Spain are put to death on a pyre as Hannibal's siege of the town reaches its conclusion



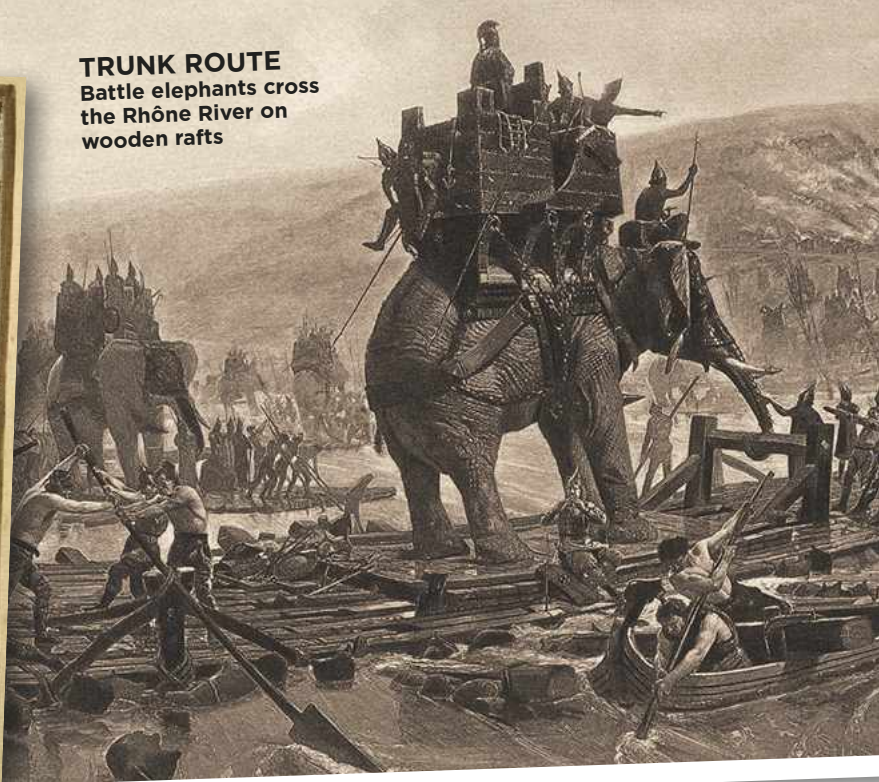
COMING THROUGH

Hannibal meets a group of Gaulish chieftains to request safe passage en route to Italy





TRUNK ROUTE
Battle elephants cross
the Rhône River on
wooden rafts



“Hannibal set out to make his father's old enemy pay”



Indeed, the idea of taking the fight to the Romans was originally the plan of Hasdrubal. Rome had become wise to this threat, though, and quickly brought the area they called Gallia Cisalpina, now northern Italy, under control. By 220 BC, with Hasdrubal dead, the Romans thought their northwest front was secure.

Two years later, Hannibal set out to make his father's old enemy pay dearly for this mistake.

MASSIF ATTACK

Hannibal made his aggressive ambitions clear before leaving Iberia by laying siege to the Roman protectorate of Saguntum. Rome ignored repeated pleas for help from the Saguntines and Hannibal's forces eventually captured the city.

This was the opening act of the Second Punic War, but Hannibal wasn't about to wait for the Romans to come to him. Departing New Carthage in the spring of 218 BC, he marched north across Iberia, fording the Ebro River and going through Ampurias (now Empúries), battling native tribes such as the Aerenosii all the way to the foothills of the Pyrenees.

Leaving his brother, also called Hasdrubal, to oversee his gains in Iberia, Hannibal continued across the peaks, outwitting and outfighting the mountain tribes who stood in his way, and entered Gaul (modern-day France) with a force that comprised around 40,000 foot soldiers, 12,000 horsemen and 37 war elephants.

Through a combination of military force and political wrangling with local chiefs, he crossed southern Gaul with minimal losses and reached the Rhône River well before the Romans, who had finally mobilised and planned to intercept him near Massilia (Marseille).

The Volcae tribe attempted to halt the Carthaginians at the Rhône, but Hannibal sent a contingent to ford the river upstream and attack the Celts from behind as his main force advanced, a tactic that scattered the enemy and secured victory.

Then he played his trump card. Instead of tracing the Mediterranean coastline, which would have brought him face-to-face with the advancing Romans, he turned inland and marched up the valley and into the Alps.

The exact path Hannibal took through the mountains has been debated ever since. What is known is that they had to fight skirmishes against hill tribes as they climbed, while contending with icy conditions and keeping control of their terrified elephants. At the top of the mystery pass, Hannibal apparently rallied his troops by telling them they'd "climbed the ramparts of Italy, nay, of Rome. What lies still for us to accomplish is not difficult."

RISE AND FALL

Unfortunately, he was wrong. The descent into Italy was even steeper and more perilous. Although they had a respite from fighting, thousands of men and animals were killed by a combination of the cold, the snow-covered crevasses and avalanches. By the time he emerged into the Po Valley, Hannibal had lost half his army - which now numbered 20,000 foot soldiers and 6,000 horsemen - and almost all of his elephants were dead.

But his crossing of the Alps had completely wrong-footed the Romans, who had sent Publius Cornelius Scipio to engage him in Gaul. Scipio scrambled back to Italy by sea and clashed with Hannibal at Ticinus, where the Carthaginians forced the Romans into a humiliating retreat across the plain of Lombardy and over the Trebia River, into a camp at Placentia.

The first major battle of the Second Punic War - the Battle of the Trebia - was fought in December 218 BC, resulting in defeat for the Romans, despite their numerical superiority. Witnessing this, thousands of Gauls and Ligurians joined the Carthaginians, and Hannibal's ranks swelled.

The Romans retreated into central Italy. Hannibal attempted to cross the Apennines in pursuit, but was beaten back by the winter weather. In the spring of 217 BC, Hannibal again entered the Apennines, and successfully made it across into the Arno Valley. He lost yet more men, all but one of his elephants and the sight in one of his eyes (due to an infection) in the marshes en route.

Hannibal went on to lead the Carthaginians to famous victories at Lake Trasimene and, most notably, at the Battle of Cannae - the biggest defeat ever inflicted on the Roman Empire. Over the course of 20 months, he orchestrated a series of bloody battles that resulted in the death of 10 per cent of Rome's entire population of adult male citizens.

However, struggling to gain support or reinforcements from the Carthaginian Senate, Hannibal's progress slowed thereafter. He remained in Italy for over a decade while the Romans waged a war of attrition, refusing to meet in open battle, until eventually he was

THE JOURNEY IN NUMBERS

9
Hannibal's age when he first accompanied his father into battle

37
The number of battle elephants Hannibal set off with to cross the Pyrenees, the Alps and the Apennines

1
Elephants who survived the trek

2,415
Estimated length, in kilometres, of Hannibal's journey

15
The number of days it took for Hannibal's army to cross the Alps

70,000
The number of Romans killed in a day at the Battle of Cannae, according to Polybius

recalled to Carthage after Roman counter attacks in Iberia and Africa.

The Romans finally defeated Hannibal in the Battle of Zama in 202 BC by adopting some of his own tactics. The terms forced upon the Carthaginians after this defeat were so punitive that they were effectively finished as a force in the Mediterranean. They were entirely wiped out during the Third Punic War (149-146 BC) - an annihilation that their great general didn't live to witness.

Having gone into exile in 195 BC, Hannibal committed suicide by taking poison in c183 BC to avoid being captured by his lifelong enemy. 📍

GET HOOKED



Vaison la Romaine in France, where Hannibal crossed the Rhône River

TRAVEL

Hike the mountain passes that Hannibal likely used on a tailor-made walking holiday. www.customwalks.com

FILM

Only one feature film has been made about Hannibal's exploits: *Hannibal*, released in 1959. *On Hannibal's Trail* is a six-part BBC documentary series, made in 2010, which follows three Australian brothers as they cycle Hannibal's journey from Spain to Italy.

BOOKS

The Fall of Carthage: The Punic Wars 265-146BC by Adrian Goldsworthy is one of the most comprehensive books on the subject.

BEATEN MEN

BELOW: Publius Cornelius Scipio, the Roman consul who arrived in Iberia too late to halt Hannibal
RIGHT: Roman General Lucius Aemilius Paullus falling to his death at the Battle of Cannae, 216 BC



ALPINE PASS

Hannibal's precise route through the Alps remains unknown. Strangely, considering how many men and animals were lost during the crossing, there is no archaeological evidence to settle the argument. Everything known about the route has been gleaned from Polybius and Livy, and neither goes into much detail beyond titbits of information, such as Livy's description of Hannibal using fire and vinegar to crack open rocks blocking his path.

IBERIA
(SPAIN & PORTUGAL)

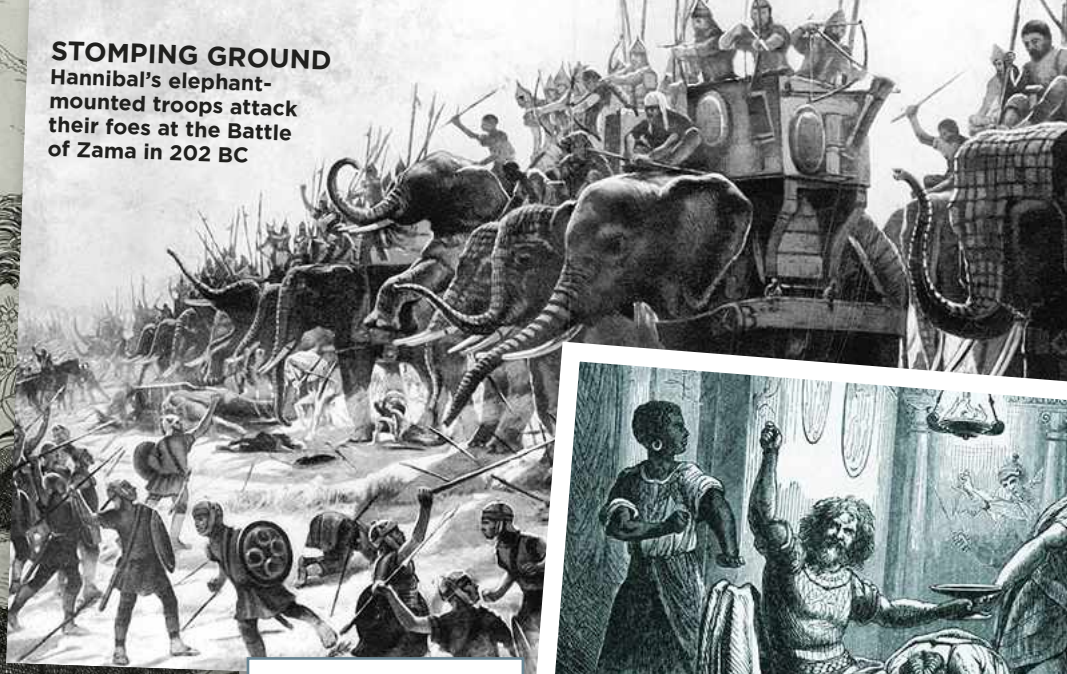


2 NEW CARTHAGE Spain

Now called Cartagena. After laying siege to Saguntum (now Sagunto) in 219 BC, Hannibal departed from here to begin his journey to Italy in spring of 218 BC.



STOMPING GROUND
Hannibal's elephant-mounted troops attack their foes at the Battle of Zama in 202 BC



VIAL DEATH
Hannibal kills himself with poison to avoid falling into Roman hands

7 TICINO RIVER

Italy
Scene of the Battle of Ticinus, Hannibal's first engagement with Roman forces. He claimed victory following a fast-moving cavalry engagement.

5 THE ALPS

France and Italy
Hannibal's exact route isn't known, but historians think he probably went through Col de Montgenèvre, Col de Mont Cenis or Little St Bernard Pass.

4 RHÔNE RIVER

France
Scene of a significant battle with the Celtic Volcae tribe. The Romans expected to engage Hannibal nearby, but he confounded them by going up the Rhône Valley.

6 THE PO VALLEY

Italy
Hannibal emerged from the Alps with a much-depleted force. He had lost half his men and almost all his battle elephants.

8 APENNINES

Italy
The last of Hannibal's alpine crossings. At the second attempt, and with the loss of more men, his forces descended into the Arno Valley in the spring of 217 BC.

3 PYRENEES

France and Spain
Thousands of Iberian mercenaries deserted Hannibal before the first mountain challenge, the crossing between Spain and France.

1 CARTHAGE

Tunisia
Centre of the Carthaginian Empire, a major power in the Mediterranean from 650 BC to 146 BC.

2 NEW CARTHAGE

Spain
Hannibal's starting point in Spain, near Saguntum.

NUMIDIA
(ALGERIA & TUNISIA)



Schindler's List

Mark Glancy looks at the real characters and tragic events that inspired Steven Spielberg to create his heart-wrenching epic movie

Steven Spielberg made the name Oskar Schindler famous all over the world with his remarkable film, telling the story of a flawed hero who saved 1,000

Polish Jews from the Nazis. It is, of course, only partly about Schindler. Shot mainly in black and white, using hand-held cameras, the film is also a quasi-documentary about the Holocaust. So how much of the action was true?

Even Oskar Schindler's admirers had to admit that he was – at least in part – something of a scoundrel. He was a heavy drinker, a gambler and a womaniser. At the outset of World War II in 1939, he was also a member of the Nazi Party, and he looked forward to the career opportunities that the war would offer him. Yet, when confronted with the brutal realities of the Nazi ideology, Schindler became committed to helping the Jews. By the end of the war, he had worked tirelessly, spent his fortune and risked his own life towards this end, and he had saved at least 1,000 Jews from death in Nazi concentration camps. He became one of the best known and perhaps the most remarkable of the Righteous Among the Nations – those honoured by Israel for having taken an active role in rescuing Jews from execution by the Nazis.

WORKING FOR NAZIS

This unlikely hero was born in 1908 in the predominantly German-speaking city of Zwittau (Svitavy) in Moravia, which became Czechoslovakia in 1918 and is now part of the Czech Republic. His family was Catholic and considered themselves to be ethnically German. Schindler grew up to be a dapper, flamboyant man who enjoyed luxury. Surprisingly, when he was just 20 years old, he married a quiet young woman, Emilie. Unsurprisingly, he spent her dowry on a sports car. In the early years of their marriage, Emilie remained



AN UNLIKELY HERO

Before the war, Schindler was a **member of the Nazi party**. He went to Poland to take advantage of the new laws taking businesses from Jews.

“Let me understand. They put up the money, I do all the work, what, if you don’t mind my asking would you do?”

MAIN: Ben Kingsley and Liam Neeson recreate Schindler and Stern’s long friendship
LEFT: Schindler spent his fortune defending his workers

THE FACTS

Release date: 1993

Director:

Steven Spielberg

Cast:

Liam Neeson, Ben Kingsley, Ralph Fiennes, Caroline Goodall

Did you like Schindler's List? Does Spielberg's film manipulate our emotions, or is it a brilliant depiction of the Holocaust? Let us know:

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HistoryRevealed

editor@history
revealed.com

at home in the evenings while Oskar pursued other women. One of his affairs resulted in two children born out of wedlock. He was arrested on drunk and disorderly charges at least twice, and went through a number of jobs, none of which seemed to suit him. Then, in 1936, he took up well-paid work with the German intelligence-gathering organisation, the Abwehr, which would be involved in planning for Germany's invasion of Poland.

When German troops invaded Poland in September 1939, Schindler followed them and settled in the city of Krakow. There, he benefitted from newly imposed Nazi laws that required Jewish homes and businesses to be confiscated. Within a few months, he had acquired an elegant top-floor flat, with views over the city, where he lived with a succession of mistresses while Emilie remained across the border in Czechoslovakia.

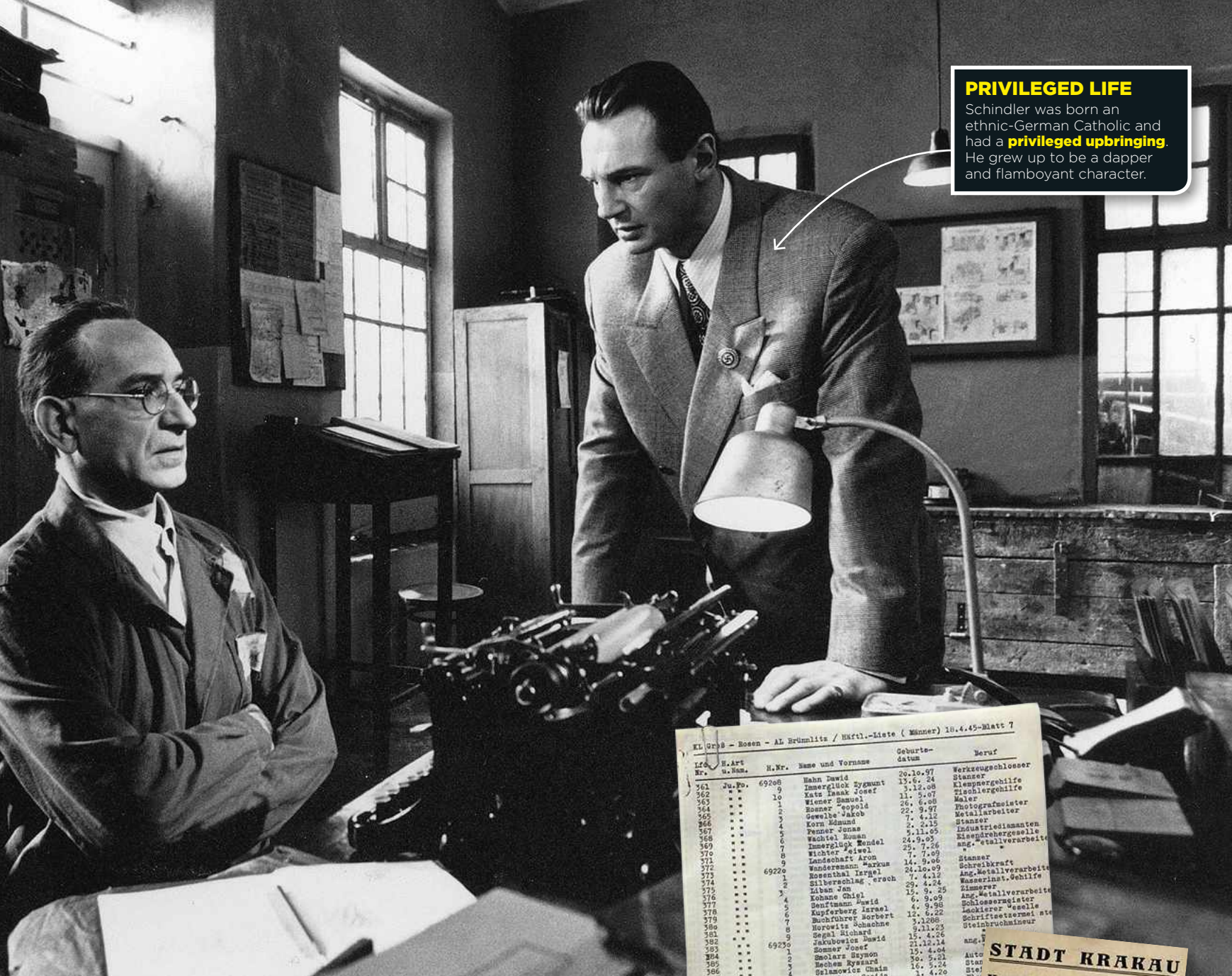
He also acquired a bankrupt enamel factory, Emalia, using his connections with Nazi officials to acquire contracts

to make kitchenware for the German military. A Jewish accountant, Itzhak Stern, advised Schindler on the purchase of the factory. Stern also advised him that he could cut his costs by hiring Jews as workers. Schindler took this advice, and soon there were 1,000 Jews among Emalia's 1,750 workers.

Itzhak Stern later recalled that, from their earliest meetings, Schindler seemed unlike other Nazis. He never demonstrated anti-Semitic feelings, and on their second meeting he warned Stern of an upcoming Nazi raid on Jewish homes.

IN THE GHETTO

Over the next few years it was notable that Schindler treated his Jewish workers with relative generosity, giving them better rations and medicines than the Nazis allowed. He bribed SS and Gestapo officials to turn a blind eye to his kindnesses. And, in March 1943, when



PRIVILEGED LIFE

Schindler was born an ethnic-German Catholic and had a **privileged upbringing**. He grew up to be a dapper and flamboyant character.

KL Groß - Rosen - AL Brühlitz / Häftl.-Liste (Männer) 18.4.45-Blatt 7

Lfd. Nr.	H.Art. u. Bsp.	H.Nr.	Name und Vorname	Geburtsdatum	Beruf
363	1	69208	Hahn David	20.10.97	Werkzeugschlosser
362	9		Immerglück Eysant	13.6.24	Stanner
361	10		Yatz Isaac Josef	5.12.08	Klempnergehilfe
364	1		Wiener Samuel	11.3.97	Tischlergehilfe
365	2		Homer Leopold	26.6.08	Maler
366	3		Gewilke Jakob	22.9.97	Photografmeister
367	4		Korn Edmund	7.4.12	Metallarbeiter
368	5		Penner Jonas	2.2.15	Stanner
369	6		Wachtel Roman	5.11.05	Industriediamanten
370	7		Immerglück Mendel	24.9.05	Klempnergehilfe
371	8		Nichter Eisel	7.1.09	Stanner
372	9		Landeschaft Aron	14.9.06	Schreibkraft
373	10		Wandersmann Markus	24.10.09	Ang.-Metallverarbeit.
374	1	69220	Rosenthal Israel	14.4.12	Ang.-Metallverarbeit.
375	2		Gilberschlag ersch	29.4.24	Stanner
376	3		Liban Jan	15.9.25	Ang.-Metallverarbeit.
377	4		Kohane Chiel	6.9.09	Schlossergeselle
378	5		Benfmann David	6.9.98	Lockerer Geselle
379	6		Kupferberg Israel	12.6.22	Schreibkraft
380	7		Buchführer Norbert	12.6.22	Schreibkraft
381	8		Morowitz Schachne	2.11.23	Stenograph
382	9		Segel Richard	15.4.26	ang.
383	10	69235	Jakowicz David	21.12.14	ang.
384	1		Sommer Josef	15.4.04	ang.
385	2		Bohars Raynon	30.5.21	ang.
386	3		Selamowicz Chaim	16.5.24	ang.
387	4		Kleinberg Salma	1.4.20	ang.
388	5		Wiedrich Michael	5.11.16	ang.
389	6		Millmann Bernhard	24.12.15	ang.
390	7		Königl Max	2.11.11	ang.
391	8		Jakowicz Chaim	10.1.13	ang.
392	9		Dank Israel	21.10.17	ang.
393	10	69240	Elisbert Abram	1.11.15	ang.
394	1		Waniak Abram	30.3.20	ang.
395	2		Schreiber Leopold	15.10.29	ang.
396	3		Gilberstein Jacob	1.1.00	ang.
397	4		Ridner Pinkus	26.12.14	ang.
398	5		Goldberg Jerich	17.5.13	ang.
399	6		Feiner Josef	16.5.15	ang.
400	7		Feiner Wilhelm	21.10.17	ang.
401	8		Low Joyce	28.6.97	ang.
402	9		Low Jacob	3.3.00	ang.
403	10	69250	Pozniak Seloma	15.9.16	ang.
404	1		Ratz Wolf	19.8.09	ang.
405	2		Levitsky Ferdinand	12.3.09	ang.
406	3		Lax Ryszard	18.7.24	ang.
407	4		Semel Serek	9.1.05	ang.
408	5		Horowitz Sidor	25.9.95	ang.
409	6		Meisels Seloma	2.2.16	ang.
410	7		Koromann Abraham	15.1.05	ang.
411	8		Joachimann Abraham	19.12.95	ang.
412	9		Gewilke Jakob	9.4.17	ang.
413	10	69260	Uwiczki Samuel	14.9.25	ang.
414	1		Rosner Wilhelm	23.7.03	ang.
415	2		Hirschberg Symon	10.10.1	ang.
416	3		Goldberg Bernhard	16.10.1	ang.
417	4		Gerstner Leib	10.7.1	ang.
418	5		Hades Hattall	5.10.1	ang.
419	6		Pufelen Maurice	5.10.1	ang.
420	7		Wulkan Markus	5.10.1	ang.

STADT KRAKAU

Kennkarte Nr. 01664

Karte besitzend: **Rosenzweig**

Vorname: **Cyria**

geboren am: **10.10.1917**

geboren in: **Warschau**

geboren als: **Rosenzweig**

geboren als: **Rosenzweig**

geboren als: **Rosenzweig**

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SCHINDLER'S LISTS?

There was not one 'Schindler's List' but several. The **lists were amended** and repeatedly redrafted, as circumstances changed in 1944 and 1945.

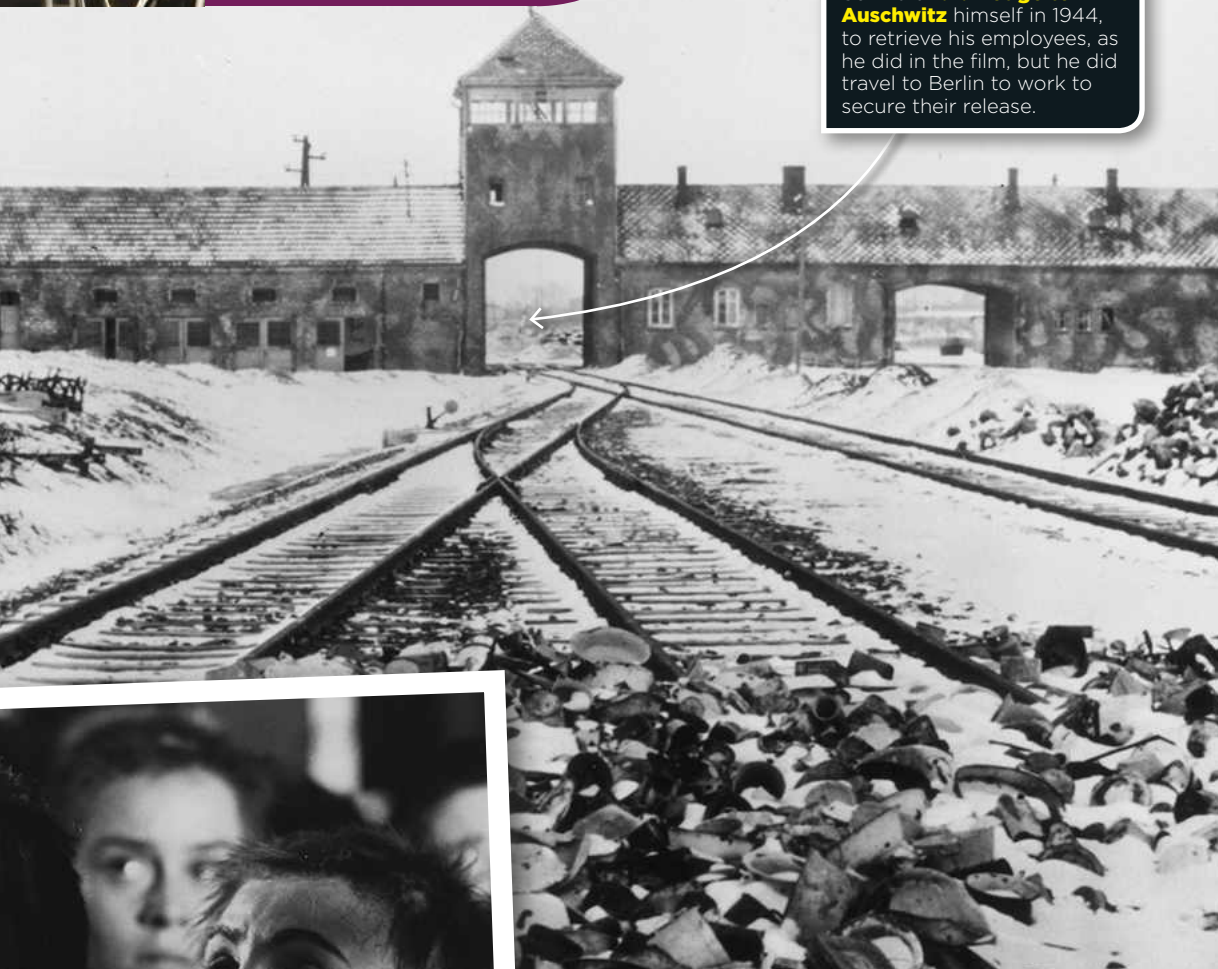
Schindler's desk and office at the Oskar Schindler's Factory Museum in Krakow

"There will be generations because of what you did"

ABOVE LEFT: The names were compiled by different people, including a corrupt official who accepted bribes from people seeking a place ABOVE RIGHT: Holocaust ID card of Polish Jew Cyria Rosenzweig, one of those saved by Schindler

LET MY PEOPLE GO

Schindler **did not go to Auschwitz** himself in 1944, to retrieve his employees, as he did in the film, but he did travel to Berlin to work to secure their release.



“What are you doing? They’re skilled munitions workers. They should be on my train”

ABOVE: Personal effects of people deported to Auschwitz litter the track at the chilling entrance, and are disappearing beneath the snow

LEFT: In one of the most harrowing scenes in the film, Schindler’s female workers are herded into a room, not knowing if the showers will dispense water or gas



building for those in hiding, and executing hundreds of people on the spot, including the elderly, the ill and many young children. The scale and murderous cruelty of the ghetto clearance shocked Schindler. In the aftermath, his efforts to protect his Jewish workers intensified.

KEEP ENEMIES CLOSE

Schindler used his connections and wealth to ensure that his workers would not be sent to Plaszow, but would instead live in a makeshift camp near the Emalia factory. This would keep them safe from the commandant of Plaszow, Amon Goeth, who shot at prisoners on a whim, or had them attacked by his vicious dogs. Remarkably, Schindler befriended Goeth in

order to protect his Jewish workers, and the two drank together. If Goeth suspected Schindler was overly lenient with his Jewish workers, his misgivings were alleviated by generous bribes.

By mid-1944, the Nazis were eager to close any factories not engaged in vital war work. If this included Emalia, Schindler’s workers could be sent to

Auschwitz. But Schindler persuaded officials in Berlin to allow him to build armaments, and to move his factory to Brännlitz (Brněnec) back in Czechoslovakia.

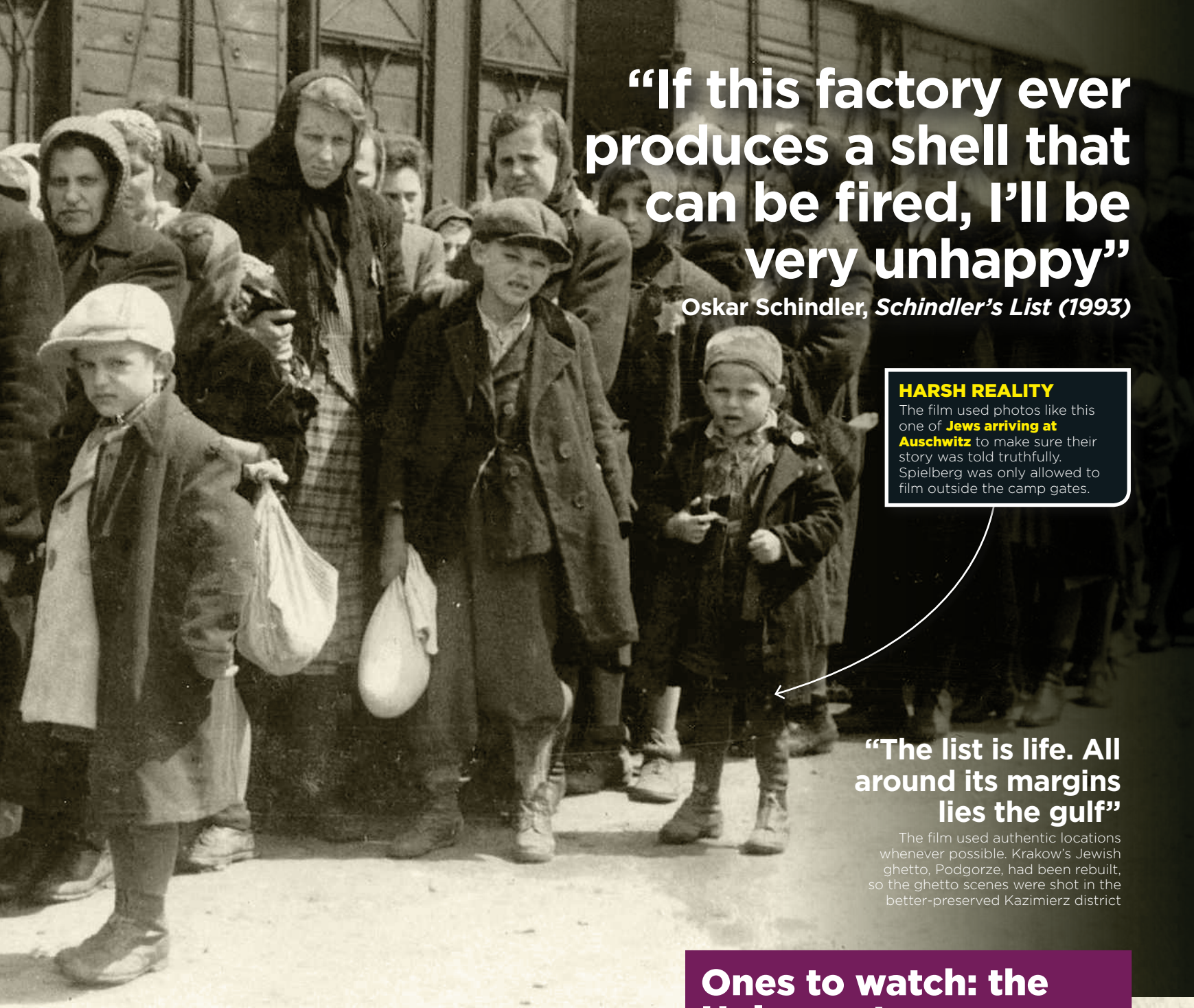
When the idea was approved, the first of Schindler’s lists contained the names of the



PORTRAIT OF EVIL
Ralph Fiennes brought the camp commandant Amon Goeth to life

< Schindler heard that Krakow’s Jewish ghetto was to be violently cleared by the SS, he warned his workers in advance about the raid and urged them to stay in the factory overnight.

The Nazis had already reduced the Jewish population of Krakow from 70,000 to 7,000, and they forced the remaining Jews into an overcrowded, walled ghetto, where four families might be required to share a single flat. But now it was decided to clear the ghetto, sending those who could work to the brutal Plaszow labour camp and those who could not work to be killed at the Auschwitz concentration camp. On 13 March 1943, the SS raided the Jewish ghetto, searching every



“If this factory ever produces a shell that can be fired, I’ll be very unhappy”

Oskar Schindler, *Schindler’s List* (1993)

HARSH REALITY

The film used photos like this one of **Jews arriving at Auschwitz** to make sure their story was told truthfully. Spielberg was only allowed to film outside the camp gates.

“The list is life. All around its margins lies the gulf”

The film used authentic locations whenever possible. Krakow’s Jewish ghetto, Podgorze, had been rebuilt, so the ghetto scenes were shot in the better-preserved Kazimierz district

workers authorised for transportation to the new camp. Yet the 700 men on the list were mistakenly sent to Gross-Rosen concentration camp and the 300 women to Auschwitz. It took weeks, and further bribes, to retrieve the workers, but they were saved from near-certain death.

At Brünnlitz, and now reunited with Emilie, Schindler continued to spend his fortune buying black market food and medicines, and bribing officials who might have questioned why the factory produced so few effective armaments. On 9 May 1945 (the day after VE Day), Oskar and Emilie fled, with the good wishes of the workers, intent on surrendering to the Americans rather than the Russians.

The workers presented Oskar with a ring on his departure, inscribed with a saying from the Talmud: “He who saves

a single life saves the entire world”. In the latter part of the war especially, Oskar and Emilie had saved many lives, yet in the post-war period it was Oskar who needed to be saved. As a former Nazi, a spy for the Abwehr, and a man who ran a forced labour camp, he could have been prosecuted for war crimes. Yet the surviving ‘Schindler Jews’, as they became known, protected him, and ensured that his achievements became known. They also frequently saved him from hard times, with loans and gifts of money when his various business ventures failed. He died in 1974 of heart failure and was buried in Jerusalem.

In real life, and on screen, Schindler was a complex character, but the events surrounding him are represented in *Schindler’s List* with a power and impact that few could ever forget. 🕯

Ones to watch: the Holocaust

The Diary of Anne Frank

(George Stevens, 1959)

The story as told through the diary of teenage Anne while hiding from the Nazis with her family in occupied Amsterdam.

The Pianist

(Roman Polanski, 2002)

The unrelenting true story of Polish composer Wladyslaw Szpilman surviving in Warsaw.

The Boy in the Striped Pajamas

(Mark Herman, 2008)

The fictional tale of a



Millie Perkins and Richard Beymer play Anne and Peter in hiding in 1959

naive eight-year-old German boy, whose father becomes the commander of a concentration camp.



Marathon: Greeks battle empire for democracy

Julian Humphrys reveals how the tiny democratic city state of Athens took on the army of the mighty Persian Empire and won at **Marathon** in 490 BC

Camped on rising ground and protected from the Persian cavalry by a thick olive grove, the Athenians

occupied a strong defensive position at Marathon. On the other hand, attacking seemed inadvisable, as advancing across the open plain would have left them exposed to an attack by the Persian horsemen. So, for five days the hoplite soldiers from Athens stayed put, watching the Persian camp across the plain.

On the fifth day, something happened. Exactly what is not clear – the Persian cavalry may have gone in search of food, or their troops may have started to get back on their ships with a view to sailing closer to Athens. It may have been that Datis, the Persian commander, aware that it was only a matter of time before Spartan reinforcements arrived, decided to break the deadlock.

The democratic nature of Athenian society was reflected in the leadership of its army, with ten

generals, or *strategoï*, commanding for a day in turn and voting on important decisions. Gauging that it was now or never, Miltiades, the commander of the day, called for an immediate attack. Four generals supported him, but five did not and it was down to Callimachus, the overall Commander-in-chief, to give the casting vote. He sided with Miltiades. The Athenians would attack at dawn.

At about 6am, the Athenians began the advance across the mile of grassland that separated them

6,400

The number of Persians slain at Marathon, according to the Greeks

KEY FACTS

Date: August or September 490 BC – historians can't agree on which of the two months

Location: Marathon, 26 miles north-east of Athens

Terrain: coastal plain

Forces: 9,000 Athenians (under Callimachus and Miltiades) and 1,000 Plataeans; 25,000 Persians (under Datis)

Losses: Greeks c200, Persians 6,400 (Greek figures)

Outcome: Greek victory

STORMY SEAS

Darius had sent a fleet to Athens two years earlier, but the ship had been **destroyed in a storm**. The Greeks thought the Gods had intervened.





STRUGGLE FOR SHIPS

A fearsome battle broke out on the shores of Marathon Bay as the Greeks attempted to **seize the ships of the Persian fleet**. Most got away and the fleet headed for Athens.

SUFFERING TRAUMA

Herodotus's history of the Battle of Marathon includes an account of Epizelus, an Athenian soldier who despite **suffering no injury, went blind** while fighting. It has been described as the first written account of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

MARATHON FIGHT

The Persians landed to punish the Athenians, but suffered a punishing defeat themselves



BATTLEFIELD MARATHON, 490 BC

from their enemies, breaking into a run in order to minimise the effects of the Persian archers.

The Greek historian Herodotus wrote: "It seemed to them that the Athenians were bereft of their senses, and bent upon their own destruction ... a mere handful of men coming on at a run without either horsemen or archers."

Astonished to see this tiny army rushing towards them, Datis's men shot their arrows as fast as they could, but to no avail – the Athenians crashed into the Persian lines, shattering their flimsy shields, skewering them with their spears and hacking them down with their swords.

The Persians were slaughtered in droves but the battle was not won yet. To prevent his army from being enveloped by the massive numbers of Persians, Miltiades had deployed his troops on an unusually wide front with his main strength on both flanks. In the centre, where the best Persian fighters were stationed, the outnumbered Athenians were held by them and then driven back.

However, it was a different story on the flanks. The Athenians and their Plataean allies broke through, scattering their opponents before wheeling inwards to attack the Persians in the centre. Realising they were in danger of being caught in a trap, the Persians began to flee back to their ships. According to Herodotus: "As the Persians fled, the Greeks followed them, hacking at them, until they came to the sea."

The majority of the Persians managed to reach their ships. Some were not so lucky, ending up floundering in a great marsh near to the Persian camp where they were cut down. The fighting spilled on to the beach as the Athenians tried to capture or destroy the ships of the Persian fleet as they frantically tried to put out to sea. One hoplite seized the stern of a ship and tried to drag it back on to the beach, only to have his hand hacked off by an axe. Seven ships were captured but the rest escaped with the remains of the defeated Persian army on board. ☉

DEMOCRACY BATTLES EMPIRE

The Greco-Persian Wars were a series of wars fought in the fifth century BC between the vast Persian Empire and a collection of small independent Greek cities, notably Athens and Sparta.

Despite the fact that the Greeks were disunited and frequently in conflict with each other, when it really mattered they succeeded in uniting behind a common cause. Despite the odds, they defeated the Persians, kept

their independence and even succeeded in liberating some other Greek city states on the fringes of the Persian Empire. Many believe that their victory was to have a profound effect upon the development of Western civilisation.

OUTNUMBERED

A small Greek force held the pass at Thermopylae for a full seven days



OPPOSING FORCES

Did morale play a part in the Athenians' victory?

At the core of the Persian army were the elite 'Immortals', so called because their numbers were never allowed to fall below 10,000. However, while the Immortals were formidable warriors, much of King Darius's army was made up of unenthusiastic levies from the numerous subject peoples of his huge empire. The city state of Athens was only a tiny fraction of the size of that empire but what its citizen army lacked in numbers it made up for in fighting spirit. The Athenian hoplites were fighting to prevent their homes from being overrun and their families being carried off into slavery.

600

The number of ships in Datis's fleet when he invaded Greece

PERSIAN IMMORTAL



FROM THE HIP

The Persian soldiers kept their arrows on their hips, as opposed to their backs. This allowed for rapid shooting while on foot.

HOPLITE HELMET

These helmet crests were made from coloured horsehair. They made the warrior appear taller, and more intimidating in battle.

LIGHT CHOICE

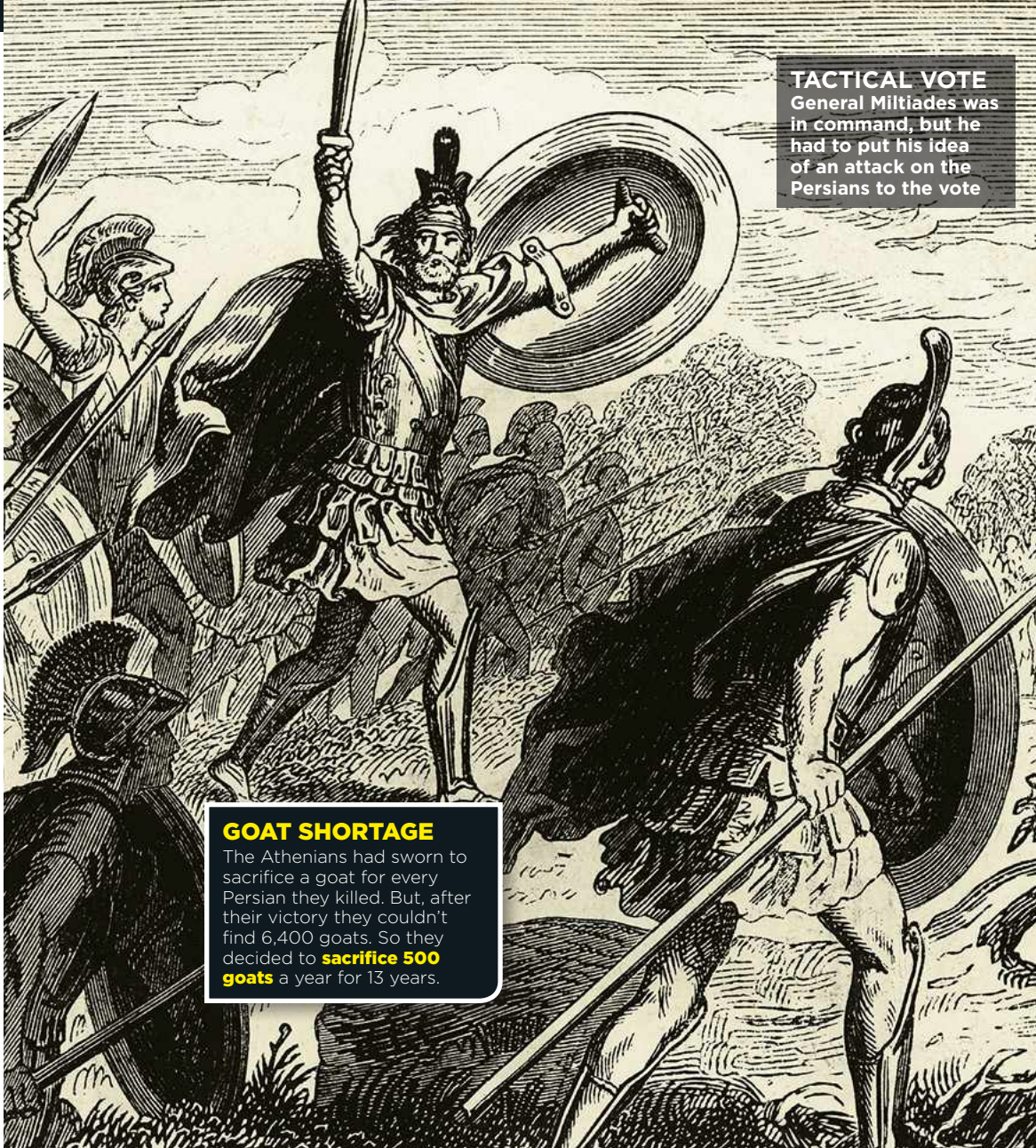
The Persians' traditional figure-of-eight-shaped shields offered lightweight protection from the Athenians' arrows.

PRECIOUS ITEM

The Greeks' shields would have been decorated with a variety of designs. To lose one's shield was considered a disgrace.

ATHENIAN HOPLITE





TACTICAL VOTE
General Miltiades was in command, but he had to put his idea of an attack on the Persians to the vote

GOAT SHORTAGE

The Athenians had sworn to sacrifice a goat for every Persian they killed. But, after their victory they couldn't find 6,400 goats. So they decided to **sacrifice 500 goats** a year for 13 years.

THE EMPIRE STRIKES BACK

The Persian King Darius was determined to punish the Greek colonies for their defiance, and sent an army of 25,000 men to crush the Athenians

By 500 BC, the Persian King Darius controlled a vast empire that stretched from the Indus River to the Aegean Sea. However, in that year a number of Greek colonies in Asia Minor that were part of the empire rebelled against their Persian overlords.

After the independent Greek cities of Athens and Eretria supported the rebellion and captured and burned Sardis, the Persian capital of the region, Darius resolved to punish them for their actions. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, he set a slave to tell him three

times before dinner "Master, remember the Athenians".

After crushing the rebellion, Darius turned his eyes to the two Greek cities. An attempted Persian invasion in 492 BC came to grief when the fleet was destroyed in a storm, but two years later, Darius tried again.

In 490 BC, a large Persian force landed at Eretria, destroyed the city and deported its inhabitants before sailing on to deal with Athens. In August, the Persian army, perhaps 25,000 strong, landed unopposed at Marathon where they set up camp. The Athenians appealed to their fellow Greeks, the Spartans, for

help but their messenger, Pheidippides, soon returned with the news that the men of Sparta were detained by a religious festival and would not be able to send soldiers for several days.

In the event, only the small city of Plataea responded, providing 1,000 soldiers to fight alongside the Athenians. The Greeks were desperately outnumbered, but they nevertheless marched down to the Plain of Marathon to confront the Persian invaders, running 'at the double' in their heavy hoplite armour against the Persian archers.

THE MAIN PLAYERS

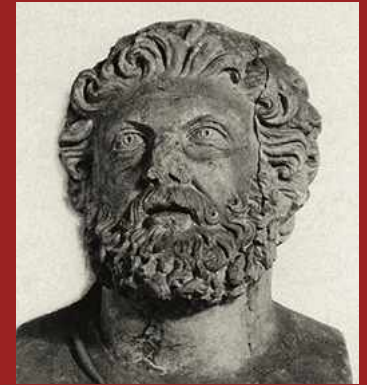
GREEK

CALLIMACHUS

The elected polemarch, or Commander-in-chief, of the Athenian army. He commanded the Athenians at Marathon and was killed during the pursuit of the defeated Persians.

MILTIADES

An experienced Athenian soldier who had once served in the Persian army, Miltiades (below) was a general at Marathon. He was wounded leading a failed attack on the island of Paros, and was imprisoned on his return to Athens where he died.



ARIMNESTOS

An ally of the Athenians and Commander of the small Plataean contingent at Marathon. It is possible he helped Herodotus with information for his histories.

PERSIAN

DATIS

An important nobleman, probably from Media, (now north-western Iran) who was appointed Supreme Commander of the Persian invasion force. His forces were defeated at Marathon.

ARTAPHERNES

A nephew of King Darius who served under Datis and commanded part of the Persian forces sent to punish Athens and Eretria for their defiance.

HIPPIAS

The elderly former tyrant of Athens who accompanied the invaders. The Persians hoped his presence might inspire a coup by the conservative elements of Athenian society.



BATTLEFIELD MARATHON, 490 BC

WEAPONRY AND ARMOUR:

In battle, the Persians primarily relied upon weight of numbers together with the mobility of their cavalry and the archery of their infantry. The Greek hoplites specialised in close-quarter combat where their armour and discipline gave them an advantage. They fought in closely packed ranks, each hoplite using his large shield to protect not only his own left side but also the right side of his neighbour.

TIARA

A Persian soft cloth head-covering could be pulled across the face to keep out sand, dust and flies.

GERRON

Some carried a hide-covered wicker shield, which offered protection against arrows but was no match for a spear.

LOOSE TUNIC

Often highly embroidered and colourful. Comfortable in hot weather but offered no protection in battle.

SPEAR

Greek spears were between six and ten feet long. An iron head was balanced by a bronze spike on the butt.

HOPLON

Large round shield that protected a hoplite's left side and the exposed right side of the man next to him.

HELMET

A prized possession often passed from father to son. Offered good all-round protection but limited vision and hearing.

CUIRASSE

Greek body armour. Earlier versions had been made in bronze but by this time most were made of layers of linen or canvas.

SWORD

Made of iron with bronze fittings. Over half a metre long, it could be used for both cutting and thrusting in close-quarter combat.

BRONZE GREAVES

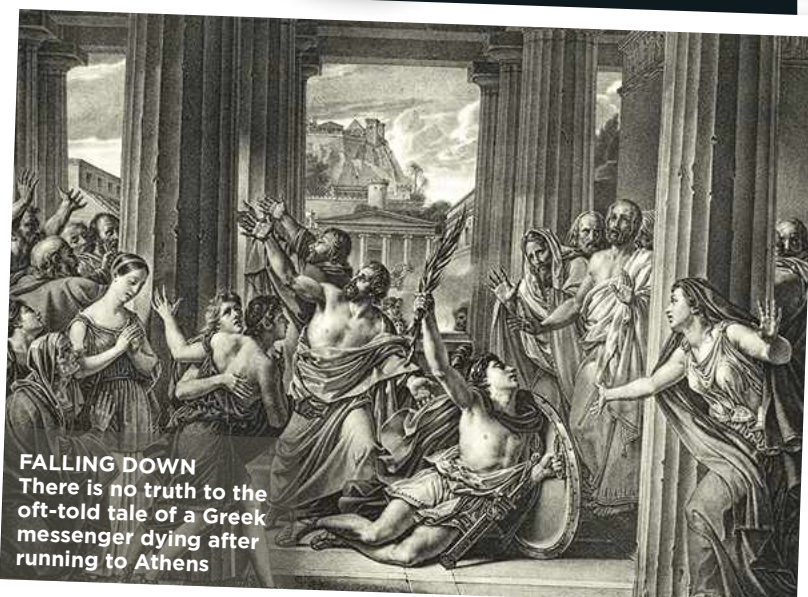
Protected a hoplite's exposed lower legs.

COMPOSITE BOW

Made from horn, wood and sinew. Arrows were carried in a quiver slung from the hip by foot soldiers or horsemen.

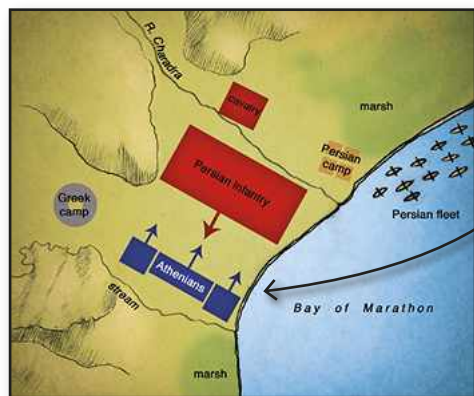
EPIC BATTLE IS REMEMBERED IN TOUGH MARATHON RACES

According to tradition, Pheidippides was an Athenian running courier who was sent to Sparta to request help following the Persian landing at Marathon. He made the 150-mile journey in two days and then immediately ran back with the Spartan reply that their departure would be delayed for several days because of a religious festival. Although it inspired the inclusion of a 'marathon race' in the revived Olympic Games of 1896, the story that after the Battle of Marathon he ran to Athens, gasped out "We've won" and then promptly died is without foundation. However, the fact that the victorious Greeks made a 26-mile forced march back to Athens before the Persian fleet could get there, is true.



FALLING DOWN

There is no truth to the oft-told tale of a Greek messenger dying after running to Athens



1 CHARGE!
Seeing an opportunity to attack, the Greek army advances across the plain at a run with the bulk of its men deployed on the flanks.

THE BATTLE OF MARATHON

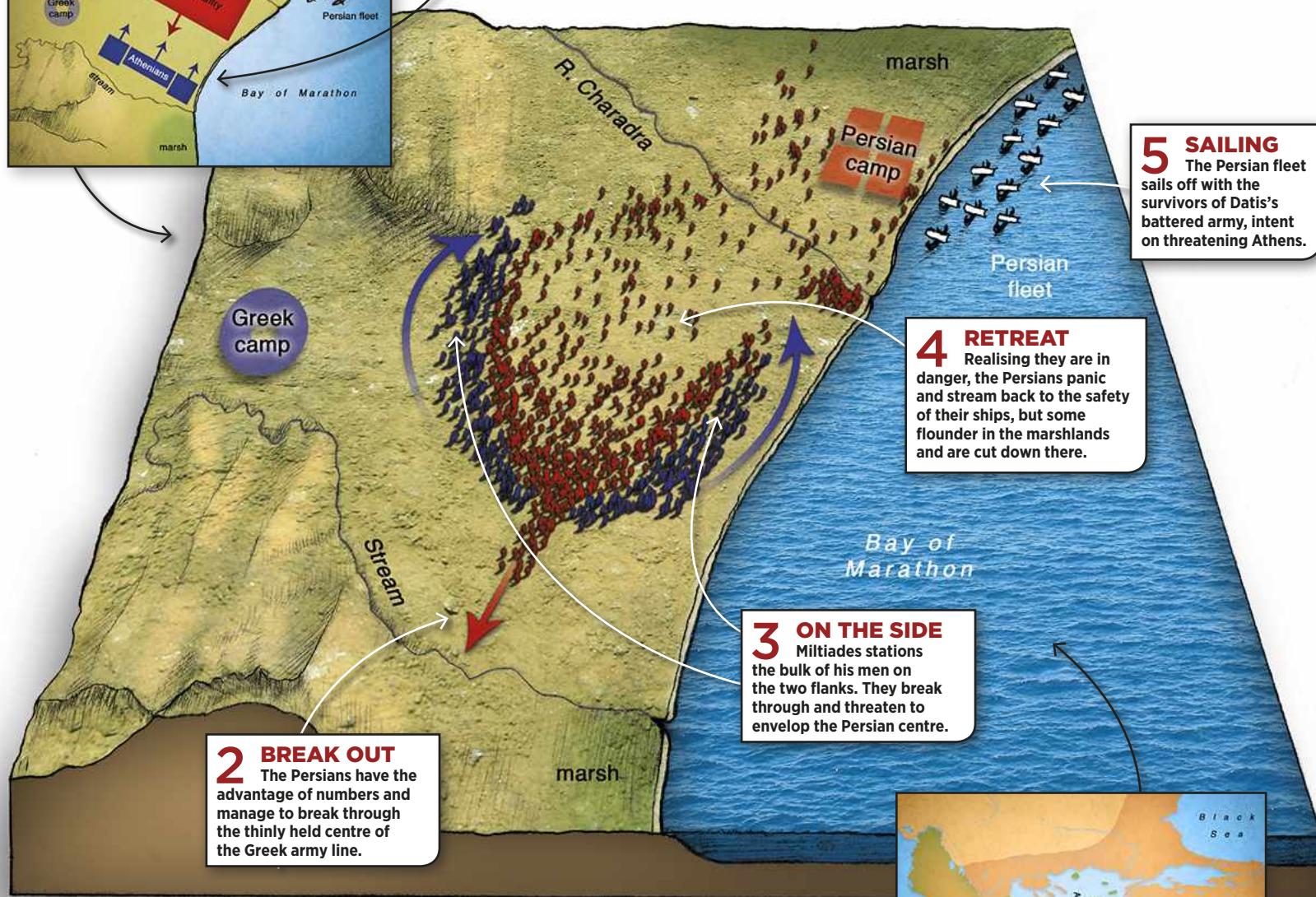
Clever tactics, better armour and a superior fighting spirit enabled the greatly outnumbered Greek force to inflict a major defeat on the huge Persian army. They then marched 26 miles back to Athens to deter the Persians from attacking again.

5 SAILING
The Persian fleet sails off with the survivors of Datis's battered army, intent on threatening Athens.

4 RETREAT
Realising they are in danger, the Persians panic and stream back to the safety of their ships, but some flounder in the marshlands and are cut down there.

3 ON THE SIDE
Miltiades stations the bulk of his men on the two flanks. They break through and threaten to envelop the Persian centre.

2 BREAK OUT
The Persians have the advantage of numbers and manage to break through the thinly held centre of the Greek army line.



NEXT GENERATION AT WAR

The Persians' anger simmered for a decade until Darius's son Xerxes attacked again and burned the Acropolis, but the Greeks fought back

The battle at Marathon had been an astonishing victory. For the first time, a Greek army had defeated the hitherto invincible Persians. But the Athenians had no time to celebrate their triumph because the Persian fleet was sailing down the coast towards their undefended capital. Leaving a small force to guard their prisoners and the equipment they had captured, the exhausted hoplites set off on the gruelling 26-mile march back to Athens in a bid to get

there before the Persian fleet. They made it just in time. When the Persians arrived, they saw that the city was well defended, waited a while, then turned and sailed back to Asia.

The Persians invaded again in 480 BC, under the leadership of Darius's son and successor, Xerxes. This time the Spartans took a leading role in the defence of Greece. Attempts to hold up the Persian advance at Thermopylae failed when the Greeks were outflanked. Athens

was evacuated and the Acropolis burned, but the Greek fleet defeated the Persians in the narrow waters off Salamis. Xerxes returned to Asia with what was left of his fleet and in the following year the Greeks won a major victory at Plataea north of Athens.

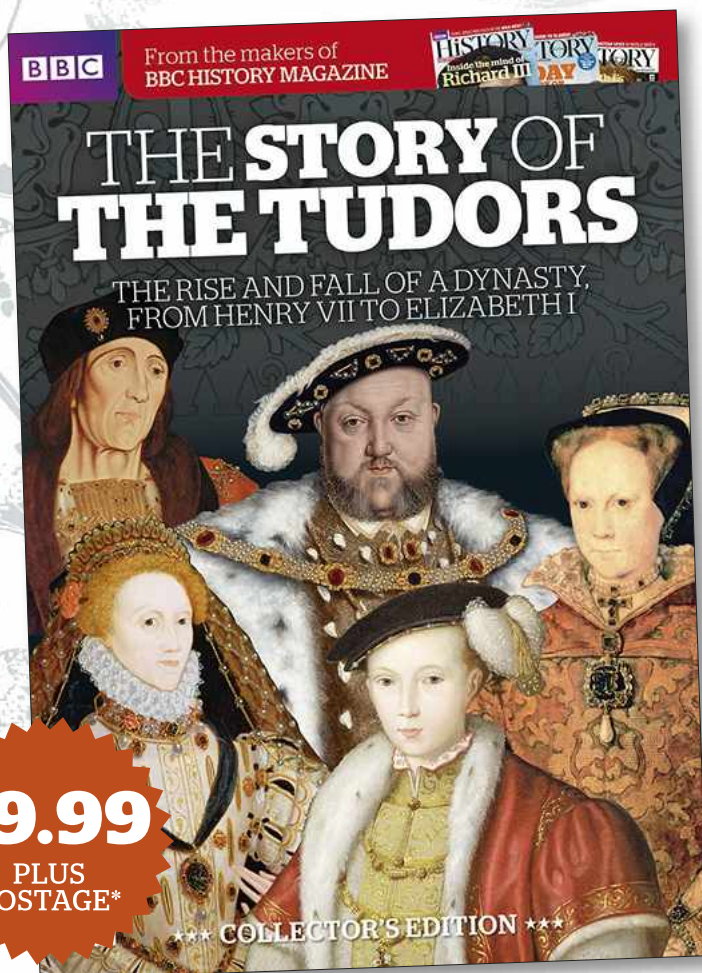
Mainland Greece was at last safe from the threat of Persian domination, and with it the civilisation that was to have such a major influence on Western European culture.

GET HOOKED!
Find out more about the conflict and those involved

VISIT THE BATTLEFIELD

The marshland has been drained, but the mounds that covered the dead still stand and there's a replica of the marble column that was raised to commemorate the battle. Fragments of the original can be found in the Marathon Archeological Museum, see www.visitmarathon.gr for more.

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ON BOARD

After an ad was placed in a Jamaican newspaper, hundreds paid to make the month-long journey to Britain



JOURNEY'S END

WARM WELCOME FOR WINDRUSH...

On landing at Tilbury, on the River Thames, the 492 immigrants from Jamaica are welcomed by RAF officials. Many had been in the British military during World War II and chose to return in search of work.



NEW ARRIVALS

...AND LUKEWARM WELCOME

Despite a hopeful mood on board, there are nervous times during the journey as some British newspapers say there is opposition to their arrival, including from Members of Parliament.

SAX AT SEA

PLAY IT, MONA!

With several musicians on the voyage, including calypso singer Mona Baptiste, there is plenty to entertain passengers as they make their way to the 'mother land'.



MAKING WAVES

WINDRUSH ARRIVES

The MV *Empire Windrush* arrives from Jamaica on 21 June 1948 with men and women from the Caribbean, marking the start of an immigration boom.



BLOWING IN THE WINDRUSH

When a ship docks in 1948, bringing with it 500 immigrants from the Caribbean looking for work, a new Britain is about to be born...



**MANY PLANNED TO
STAY FOR ONLY A
FEW YEARS – MOST
STAYED THE REST OF
THEIR LIVES**

SEEKING SHELTER

GOING UNDERGROUND

Due to sheer weight of numbers, many of the new arrivals are housed in a former air-raid shelter in Clapham. Space is limited but they are fed in a nearby canteen and given a bed.



WAITING...

CAMPING OUT

Immigrants from Jamaica wait outside a specially constructed tent for work meetings with officials of the Ministry of Labour and the Colonial Office – who are keen to fill the gaps left in the workforce in Britain by World War II.

THE WELCOME

The reactions of British people to the growing numbers of Caribbean immigrants is mixed



K.B.W.

FACING DISCRIMINATION

Two men living in Brixton, South London, talk in front of a graffiti-daubed wall. 'K.B.W.' stands for 'Keep Britain White'.



BULLSEYE!

FIGHTING DISCRIMINATION

To combat prejudice, efforts are made to integrate immigrants and get them socialising with white residents. Here, two men have a drink while watching a black patron play darts.

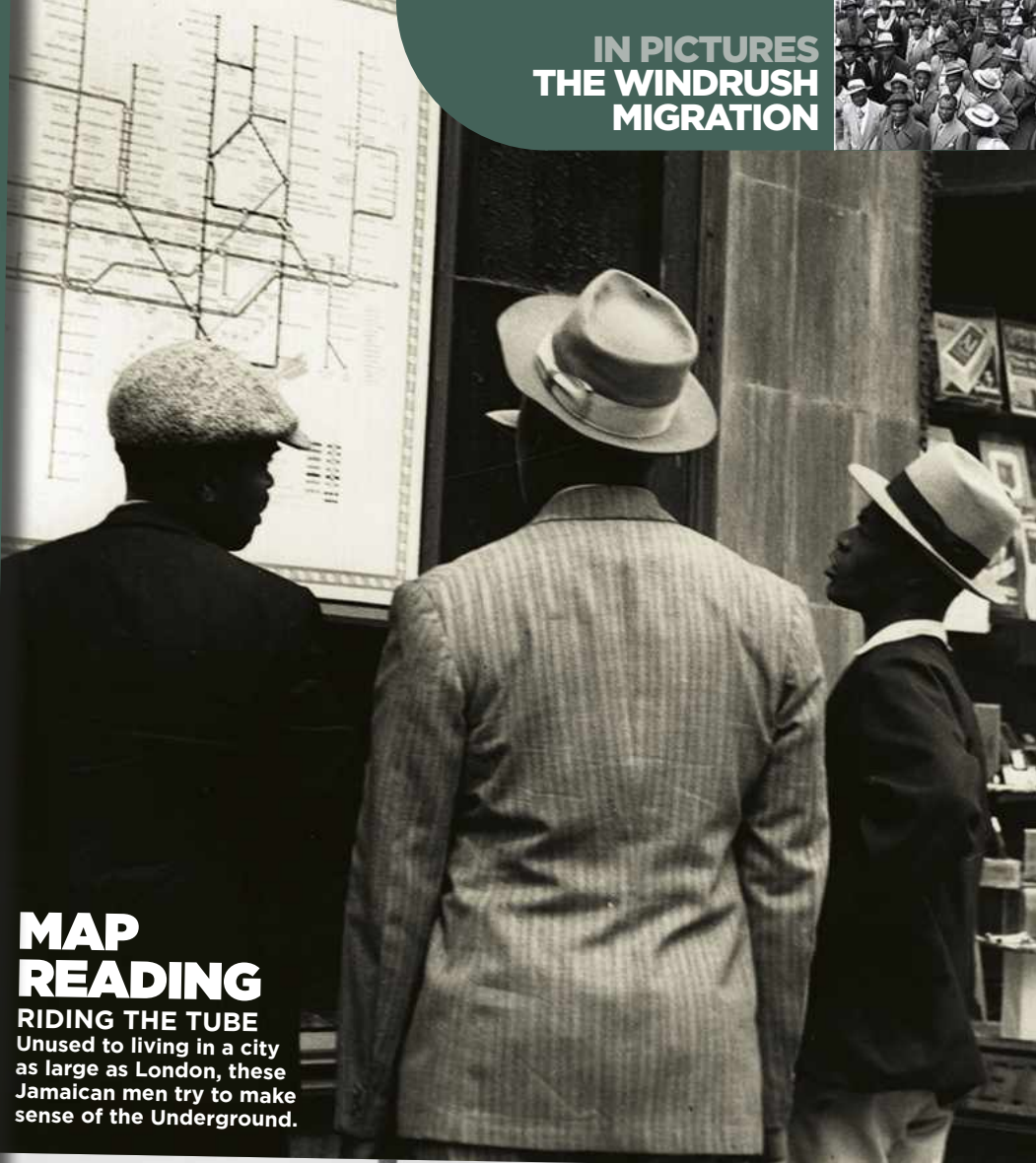
CHILDREN IN THE COMMUNITY

HAND-IN-HAND AT THE NURSERY

While parents work, young children - regardless of colour - play at the same nursery in London.



IN PICTURES THE WINDRUSH MIGRATION



MAP READING

RIDING THE TUBE

Unused to living in a city as large as London, these Jamaican men try to make sense of the Underground.

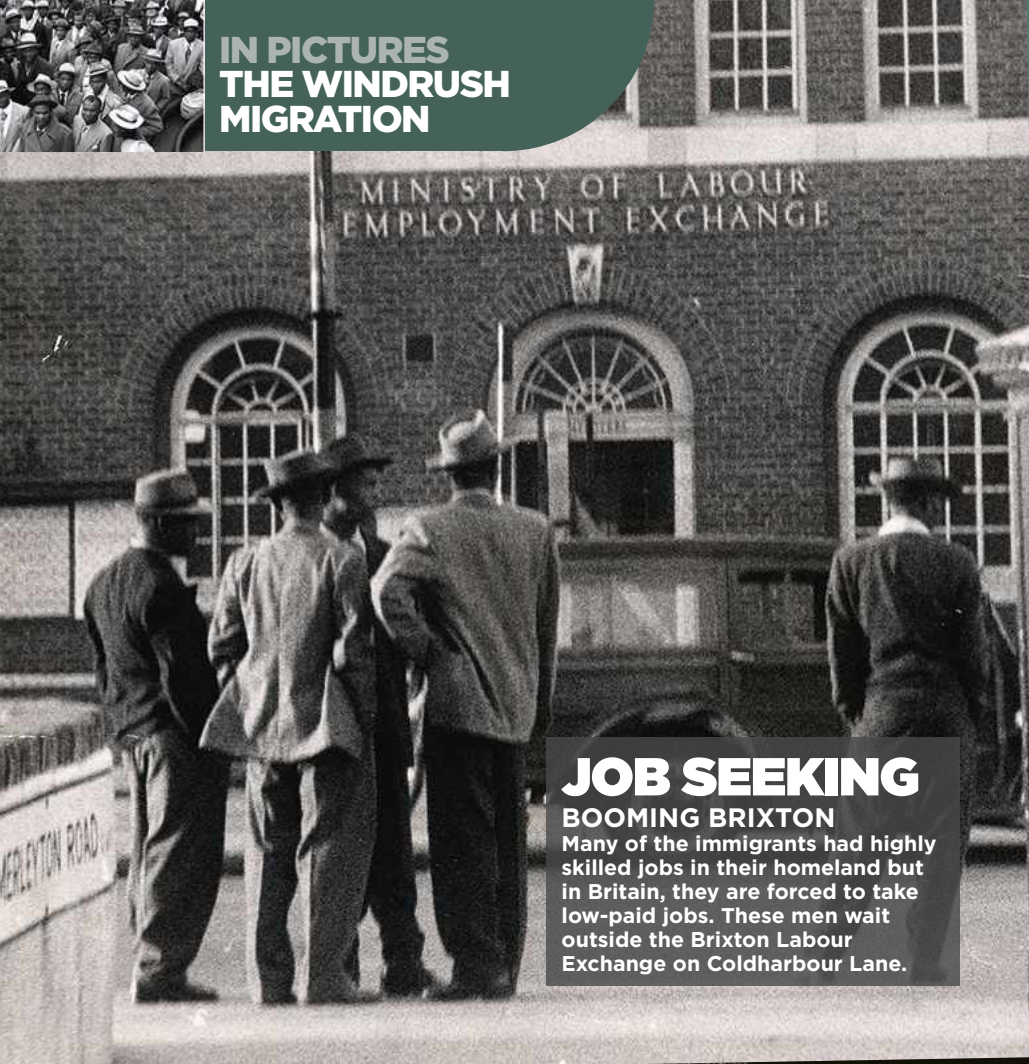


SETTLING IN

HUNTING FOR HOUSES

Permanent accommodation is hard to find as there are not enough houses, and too many landlords are reluctant to house immigrants - due to discrimination or fearing property damage from K.B.W. groups. Many make homes in either Brixton or Birmingham.

IN PICTURES THE WINDRUSH MIGRATION



JOB SEEKING

BOOMING BRIXTON

Many of the immigrants had highly skilled jobs in their homeland but in Britain, they are forced to take low-paid jobs. These men wait outside the Brixton Labour Exchange on Coldharbour Lane.



STEPPING UP MAKING MOCCASINS

Positions commonly filled by the *Windrush* immigrants are bus conductors, Post Office employees and jobs in factories.

SECOND WAVE

After *Windrush*, immigration soars, with many more from the Caribbean deciding to make the move



HATS OFF

THE NEXT WAVES OF IMMIGRATION

During the 1950s, tens of thousands of men and women from the Caribbean move to Britain every year. These women are among 1,000 Jamaicans in the largest group to sail into Plymouth.



IN TO LAND

AIR TRAVEL

By the 1960s, newcomers – including this group at Gatwick Airport – enter Britain by air, rather than the lengthy boat journeys.



GREETINGS

A NEW SOCIETY

Immigrants are welcomed by London students as a gesture of goodwill.

Q&A

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER

IN A NUTSHELL 79 • DESIGN OF THE TIMES 80
• HOW DID THEY DO THAT? 82

OUR EXPERTS

EMILY BRAND

Historian, genealogist and author of *Mr Darcy's Guide to Courtship* (2013)



JULIAN HUMPHRYS

Development Officer for The Battlefields Trust and author



GREG JENNER

Former Consultant for CBBC's *Horrible Histories*, with his first book due this year



SEAN LANG

Senior Lecturer at Anglia Ruskin Uni, focusing on the British Empire, and author



RUPERT MATTHEWS

Author and journalist. His next book will be out in September



MILES RUSSELL

Author and Senior Lecturer of Archaeology at Bournemouth Uni



NOW SEND US YOUR QUESTIONS

Are you scratching your head about a historic event? Don't keep your curiosity to yourself, ask our expert panel in one of three ways:



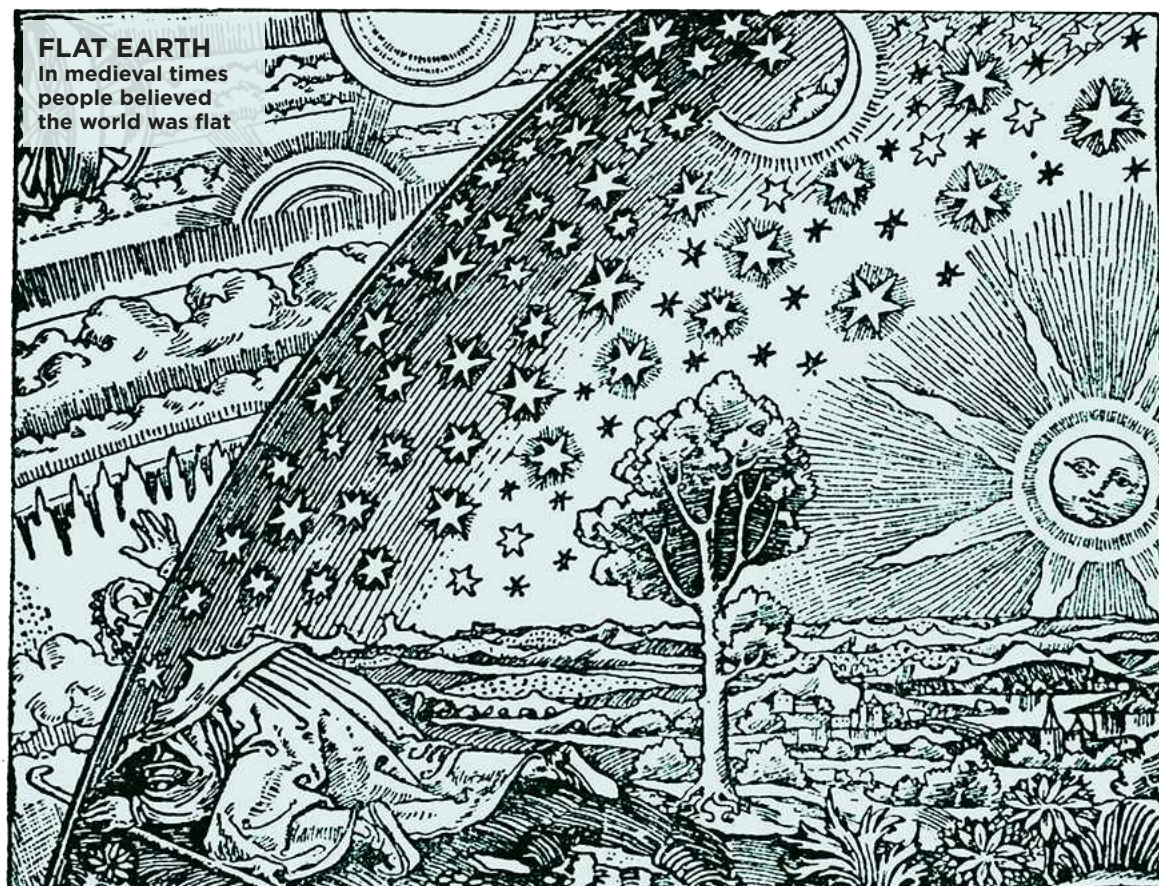
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DID THE ANCIENTS KNOW THE WORLD WAS ROUND?

Some of them certainly did. Greek philosophers were debating the shape and nature of the Earth as long ago as the sixth century BC and, although the 'circular Earth theory' is credited to the mathematician Pythagoras, most well-educated members of Hellenistic society agreed that the world was spherical. Philosopher and mathematician Eratosthenes,

in the mid-third century BC, took this concept further and, after studying the angle of shadows cast at the summer solstice in his home city of Alexandria, calculated that the Earth had a circumference of 250,000 stades. Sadly, the precise length of a 'stade' is unknown, although modern mathematicians suggest that his figure contained an error of less than 16 per cent. MR

DID YOU KNOW?

TASTY TORTOISES

When Europeans landed on the Indian Ocean island of Rodrigues in early 17th century, they found huge numbers of giant tortoises. Sadly, they proved delicious and handy for long sea journeys as food. By 1802, they were extinct.

IS THE BAKEWELL TART FROM BAKEWELL?

Up to a point. The Bakewell Tart sold today (below) seems to have originated in the early 20th century. However, it is only distantly related to the Bakewell Pudding, which did originate in the Derbyshire town.

The Pudding consists of a flaky pastry shell lined with a thick layer of jam and filled with egg custard mixed with ground almonds to make a hot dessert. It was created by Mrs Greaves, landlady of the White Horse Inn in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Three shops now sell puddings that each claims to use the original highly secret recipe. So go to Bakewell and see which you like best. RM



WHAT IS THE 'CHURCHING' OF WOMEN?

Until relatively recent times, it was widely believed in Europe that childbirth rendered a woman's body unclean and that it had to be ritually purified after a set period following a birth.

The biblical *Book of Leviticus* laid down that this contaminated state lasted seven days after the birth of a boy and two weeks after a girl. At the end of that time, the mother had to appear at the church porch and be led to the altar by a priest for a special ceremony of ritual purification known as 'churching', with prayers and much sprinkling of water and kissing the Bible. New mothers who had not yet been 'churched' were supposed to bring bad luck: in some places they were not allowed to fetch water from a well in case it dried up, nor to enter anyone else's house in case it burned down. Women who died in

childbirth were thought to be even more dangerous – their spirits were thought to do great harm to the community, and in some places the villagers 'churched' the dead mother, just to be on the safe side.

In modern times, the emphasis is on thanksgiving for the safe delivery of the child, and the ceremony, still called the churching

of women, has become a blessing of the mother and a welcome to the church for the new baby. SL

ORIGINAL SIN
The ceremony was for cleansing, but is now a celebration



DID YOU KNOW?

IN HOT WATER

Winston Churchill planned strategies – and conducted meetings – in the bath. He once emerged before a startled President Roosevelt saying: "The Prime Minister has nothing to hide from the President of the United States."

How did the Holy Roman Empire get its name? It wasn't in Rome

DANIEL BARWELL, @PUNKANDRUGBY

The Holy Roman Empire was Roman in so far as it was seen as a revival of the old Roman Empire in the West. It had its origins in the year AD 800 when, seeking military support and a countermeasure to the Byzantine Empire in the East, Pope Leo III crowned Charlemagne, King of the Franks, Emperor. The 17th-century writer Voltaire famously commented

that it was neither holy, nor Roman nor an empire, and it was certainly only an empire in the loosest sense of the word. While the myriad kingdoms, duchies, bishoprics and city states that comprised it all owed allegiance to the emperor, they also possessed a great deal of independence and there was no central government or common system of law. JH

TWO FACED
The eagle with two heads seen on the imperial banner is an ancient symbol





IN A NUTSHELL

WHAT WERE THE OPIUM WARS?

In the 19th century, Britain and France sent in the gunboats to bully China into allowing the sale of opium to its citizens

What were the Opium Wars?

The Opium Wars were two 19th-century conflicts between China and Britain (and later France) that began with Chinese attempts to stop opium being sold in their country.

What exactly is opium?

Opium is a highly-addictive drug extracted from poppies. As well as being used as a medicine, it has also been a popular recreational substance. By the 1830s, millions of Chinese were hooked on opium, causing significant damage to the health and productivity of the nation. Much of the opium the Chinese were smoking had been imported by the British.

Why were the British exporting the drug to China?

At this time there was great demand in Britain for Chinese products such as porcelain and tea, but the Chinese did not want to trade British goods in return.

Instead they demanded to be paid in silver. Rather than allow the country's silver reserves to be drained, some enterprising British merchants adopted a different solution. They took opium grown in India (which was then effectively under British control) and imported it into China, insisting on being paid for the drug in silver, which could be used to purchase Chinese products. Although importing opium was illegal, corrupt Chinese officials allowed it to take place on a vast scale.

How did this lead to war?

In 1839, the Chinese government decided to crack down on the smuggling. It ordered the seizure of large quantities of opium from British merchants in the Chinese port of Canton, which was the only part of the country where Europeans were allowed to trade. The outraged merchants lobbied the British for assistance and found a ready audience. Britain had long hoped to increase its

UNEQUAL FIGHT
The Chinese had neither the technology nor the military strength to resist the attacks



influence in China. This seemed like a perfect opportunity to achieve that goal.

A British naval fleet arrived in June 1840, attacking along the Chinese coast. The Chinese were no match for the British and, after a series of military defeats, they agreed to sign humiliating peace terms. These stipulated that China pay a large fine to Britain, open up five more ports to foreign trade, give the British a 99-year lease on the island of Hong Kong and give British citizens special legal rights in China. In later years, China referred to this settlement as the 'unequal treaty'.

How did the second Opium War come about?

With China humiliated and Britain seeking further gains, the situation remained tense. The spark for the second conflict occurred in 1856, when Chinese officers searched a Chinese-owned (but British-registered) ship and lowered the British flag. In response to this 'affront', the British once again dispatched a military expedition, and this time they were joined by the French, who also had aspirations

in China and were protesting about the murder of one of their missionaries in the country.

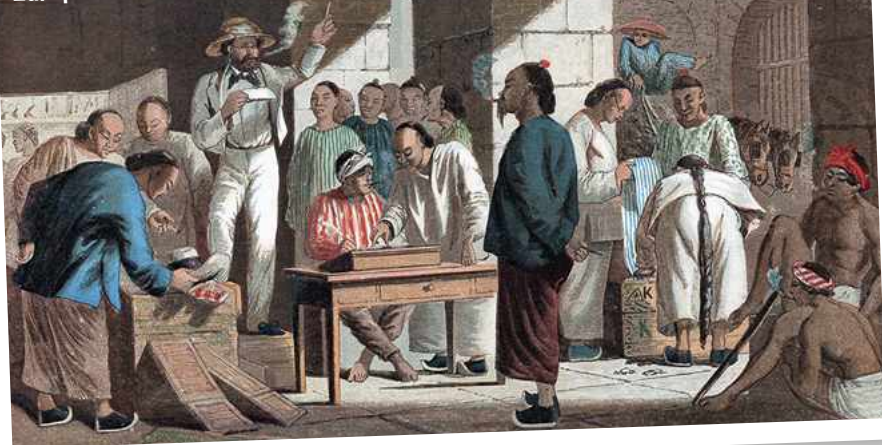
As before, the European powers were too strong for the Chinese. A peace agreement was reached in 1858 but, the following year, China broke off the deal. This led, in 1860, to the arrival of an even larger Anglo-French force, which stormed Beijing. By October the Chinese had been forced to accept British and French terms, which included the right of foreign powers to keep diplomats in Beijing and the legalising of the opium trade.

What was the legacy of the Opium Wars?

In Britain they became something of a footnote in history, although the country did retain control of Hong Kong until 1997. For China, the impact was more dramatic. The military defeats weakened the Qing dynasty that was ruling the country, while the new treaties meant that China was opened up to more foreign influence.

In recent years this has been described as the start of a century of 'national humiliation' by foreigners that some argue only came to an end with the seizure of power by the Chinese Communist Party in 1949.

After the Opium Wars, China began to allow more trade with European countries



DESIGN OF THE TIMES

18TH CENTURY ARISTOCRAT

Dress and hair of the upper classes became ever more opulent

France led the fashionable world in the 18th century. From the 1720s, the French Rococo style quickly spread across Europe and to Britain, where it was known as 'French style'. The name comes from *rocaille*, a French word used in architecture and art meaning elaborately stylised shell, rock and scroll motifs. The clothes were ornate, with lots of frills, lace and bows, and expressed a love of luxury. Women's clothes exaggerated their shape with tight stays, huge skirts that seemed to float due to the 'panniers' underneath, and plunging necklines. Sleeves were wide and decorated with frills. The silks, satins and lace were of exquisite quality.

SLEEVES

Sleeves were usually tight to the elbow, then flared out into frills and lace, or colourful bows.

WIDE SKIRTS

The set of padded petticoats over the pannier created a very wide skirt. They were not designed to be practical.

FOOTWEAR

The elegant shoes had pointed toes and small heels with a curved back, similar to a kitten heel. They were usually decorated with fancy buckles or embroidery.

WIGS

Ladies wore large, tall powdered wigs, dressed with feathers, flowers or bows in elaborate styles.

EXAGGERATING FEMININE CURVES

The shape of the dress was created using hoops made of whalebone to create a flat stomach and wide hips (unlike the later crinoline, which gave the body a bell shape). It became popular in Spain by mid-17th century and in France during the Marie Antoinette era. It was a fundamental piece of the *robe à la française*.

JEWELLERY

The ladies complemented their outfits with magnificent necklaces, rings and bracelets.

PROVOCATIVE NECKLINE

Linen stays, heavily reinforced with whalebone, achieved the tightly nipped-in waist and cleavage.

TRIANGULAR STOMACHER

The stiff stomacher showed off the wearer's flat tummy. It was often in a contrasting colour to the bodice.

FABRICS

Dresses were usually made of exquisitely embroidered silk, decorated with pearls, tassels and ribbons.





Did Dick Whittington have a cat?

◎ The tale of 'Dick Whittington and his Cat' has passed into folklore and pantomime, but it is based on a real 14th-century merchant – and mayor. Ballads and plays – the oldest known examples dating back to the early 17th century – describe an impoverished orphan making his fortune in London after his beloved cat is bought by a foreign king. He promptly marries his master's daughter, Alice, and becomes Lord Mayor of London.

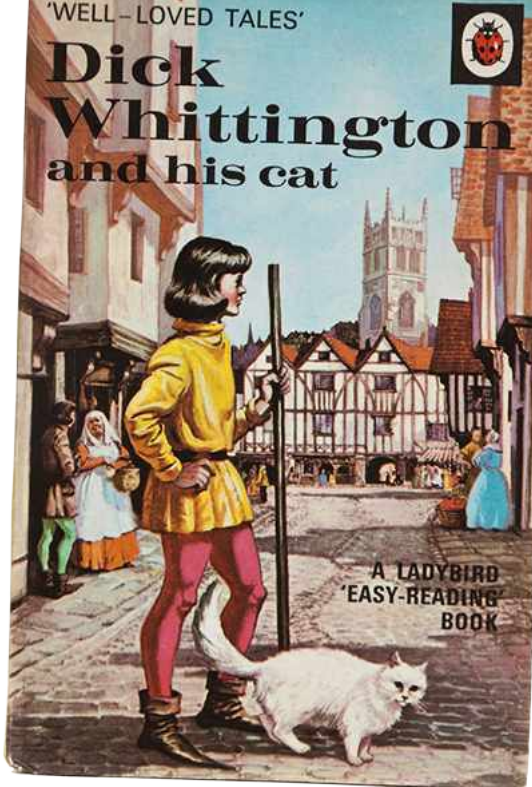
The real Richard Whittington (c1350–1423), was the son of a Gloucestershire landowner. After training as a mercer in London, he made his name by supplying luxury textiles and lending money to the wealthy, including three successive kings: Richard II, Henry

TURN AGAIN...
The folk tale of the orphan and his cat are based on a real 14th century mayor

IV and Henry V. His wife was indeed called Alice Fitzwarin, and he was elected as mayor in 1397, 1406 and 1419 – but there's no mention in the records a feline companion. This part of the story may derive from other folklore traditions of a man making his fortune with the help of a cat.

Dying a childless widower in 1423, Whittington bequeathed his entire fortune to charity, so cementing his position as an

English folk hero. The somewhat mythical version of his life remained popular all through the Georgian and Victorian eras and is still often seen on stage today. **EB**



WHAT DOES 'KAMIKAZE' MEAN?

◎ The Kamikaze were infamous in WWII for suicide missions, but the term comes from centuries before, when it was Japan under attack.

In 1274, Japan faced an invasion by the Mongols but as the attackers tried to land, a storm swept in and destroyed the fleet. Seven years later, the Mongols tried another invasion but were again stopped by a massive storm, saving the

Japanese a second time. In honour of the timely typhoons, the term 'kamikaze' was coined, meaning 'divine wind'. **RM**

DID YOU KNOW?

FUNNY BUSINESS

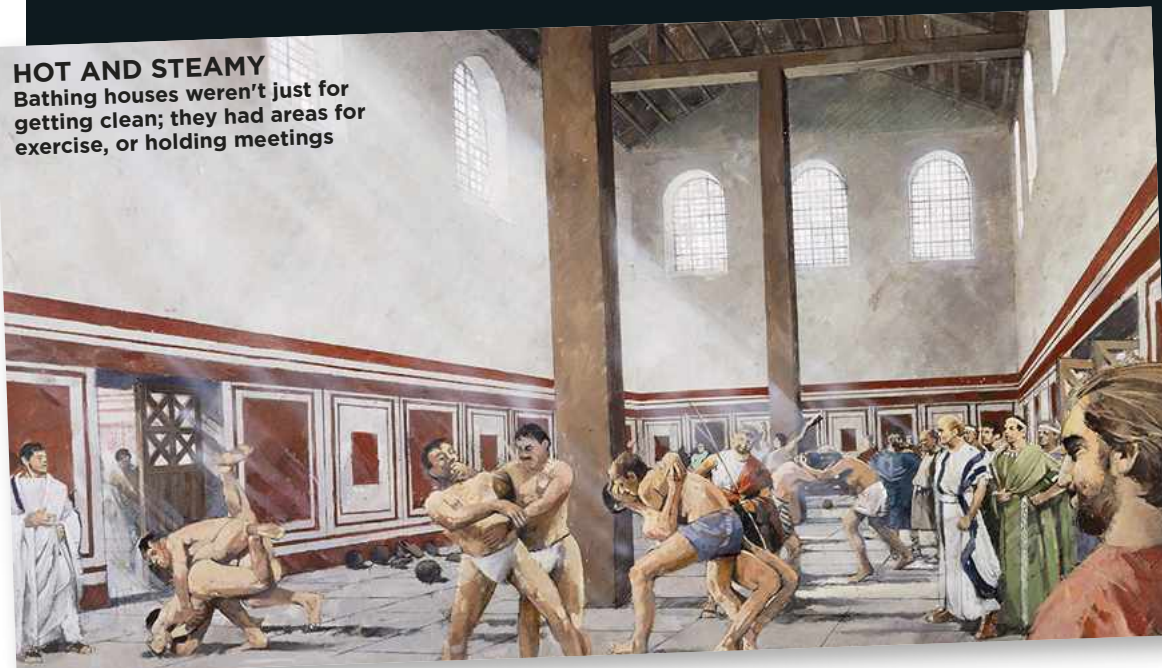
The term 'slapstick' is derived from a slatted stick (sometimes with an inflated bladder attached) wielded by a court jester. It made a loud noise as it struck a back or arm, thus (apparently) increasing the comedy value of the assault.

Why did the Romans take so many baths?

◎ The Roman baths were similar to 'Turkish' baths or saunas: a series of progressively hotter rooms intermixed with warm and cold immersion baths. Bathing was a major activity in the Roman world, not because of any desire to be clean – most

Roman bathhouses were loud, unhealthy places where all social classes who could afford the entrance ticket rubbed up against one another (quite literally) – but because they represented the best place to exercise, socialise and do business. Rome had no equivalent of pubs, clubs or gyms, so most establishments provided not only baths but also exercise halls, libraries (to exercise the mind), barbers, gaming rooms and areas to eat and drink. For modesty's sake, men and women had segregated baths or bathed at different times. Visits to the urban baths, once the morning work was done, took up the better part of the day. Bathing and the provision of public baths fell out of fashion in post-Roman Europe. The Christian society thought bathing was a decadent luxury that weakened an individual's body discipline and could lead to lascivious thoughts and 'unholy' activities. **MR**

HOT AND STEAMY
Bathing houses weren't just for getting clean; they had areas for exercise, or holding meetings



HOW DID THEY DO THAT?

THE GLOBE THEATRE

In 1613, the Globe burned down after an accident with a cannon during Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*. It rose again immediately – and a once again four centuries later



The Globe is best known as the place where many of William Shakespeare's plays were performed for the first time – and it's a theatre that refuses to die.

It was first built in 1599, from the timbers of James Burbage's Theatre (see panel right) and Shakespeare was one of four actors who bought a share in the new building. It thrived until 1613 when, during a performance of *Henry VIII*, wadding from a stage cannon ignited the thatched roof and the theatre burned to the ground. It was quickly rebuilt and remained the home for the late Shakespeare's old company until the closure of all the theatres under England's Puritan administration in 1642. No longer of use, it was demolished in 1644 to make way for tenements.

GLOBE REBORN

Shakespeare's Globe opened near the site of the original at Bankside in 1997. The exact dimensions and layout of the original are not known, but the building is based on contemporary sketches and descriptions. The public can still stand in the pit, but rarely throw rotting veg if they don't like the performance, and women not only attend regularly, but perform on the stage. See more at www.shakespearesglobe.com

LEVELS

The theatre had seated galleries on three levels. For a penny 'groundlings' could stand in the yard, also known as the 'pit'.

WOMEN

It was considered unseemly for women to act, so boys took female parts. There were women in the audience, but the rich ladies often wore masks.

ENTRANCE

There was only one, which is why the audience needed an hour and a half to enter the theatre.

FOUNDATIONS

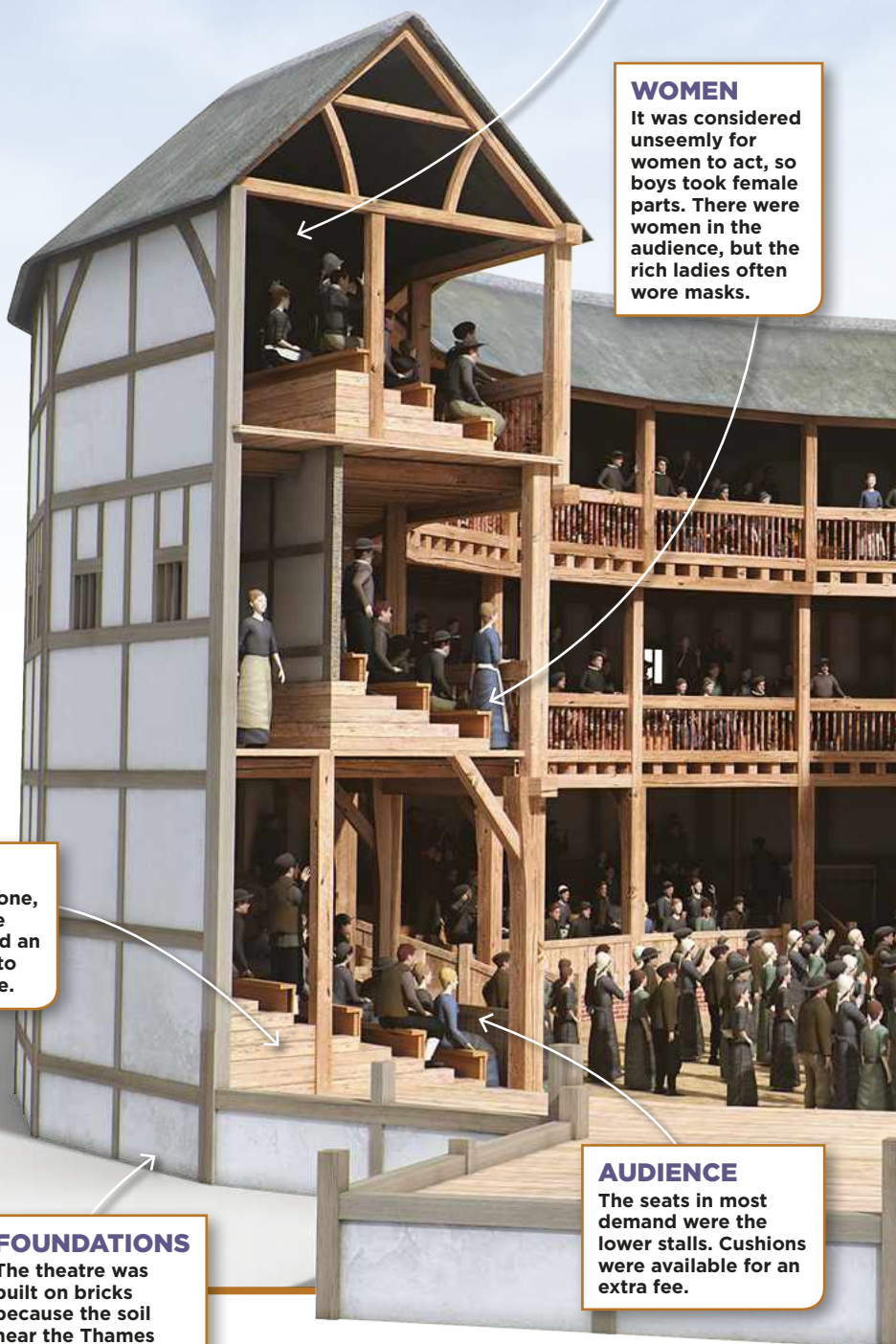
The theatre was built on bricks because the soil near the Thames was so swampy.

AUDIENCE

The seats in most demand were the lower stalls. Cushions were available for an extra fee.



THE NEW GLOBE
Shakespeare's plays make up a major part of the programme



THEATRE FOR THE MASSES

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth I, acting was transformed from a disreputable occupation to a popular entertainment. Before the Reformation, under her father Henry VIII, most drama told religious stories, but the religious upheaval made this risky, and more secular comedies and tragedies were introduced. Companies toured and performed at inns, or inn yards, and private houses. The first English theatre was built in Shoreditch in 1576 by James Burbage and called The Theatre. His sons built the first Globe.

ROOF

This covered the stalls and stage. The central yard was left open to the elements to let in the light

'SKY'

Protected the stage from the rain (unless it was windy).

STRUCTURE

The theatre was made of wood, the second Globe had a tiled roof.

CLASS ACT

Groundlings tend not to throw rotting fruit and veg these days

OPEN STAGE

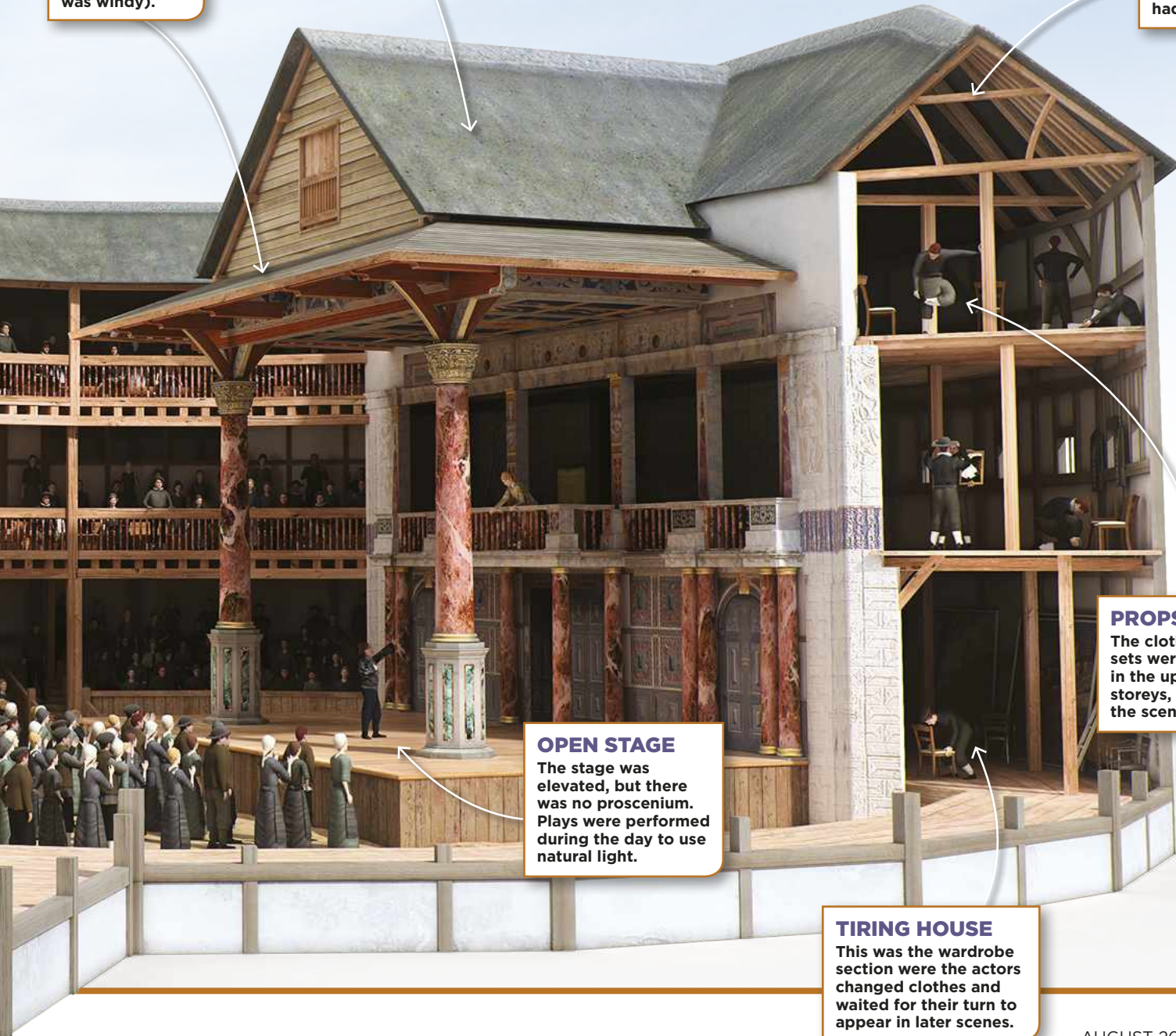
The stage was elevated, but there was no proscenium. Plays were performed during the day to use natural light.

PROPS

The clothes and sets were kept in the upper storeys, behind the scenes.

TIRING HOUSE

This was the wardrobe section where the actors changed clothes and waited for their turn to appear in later scenes.



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Want to enjoy more history? Our monthly guide to activities and resources is a great place to start

HERE & NOW

HOW TO VISIT... 86 • BOOKS 90 • SIGHT & SOUND 92

ON OUR RADAR

What's caught our attention this month...



Many items in the Discovering Tutankhamun exhibition have never been displayed in public before

EXHIBITION

Tomb raider

Unravel the enthralling story of Howard Carter's discovery of the Egyptian **boy king**

Tutankhamun in 1922. See Carter's diaries, drawings and photographs, and peruse original archaeology records and other artefacts. Discovering Tutankhamun runs

at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, until 2 November 2014. Tickets are £10, concessions are £8. www.ashmolean.org



DVD

Making tracks

Based on a remarkable true story, **Tracks** follows one woman on an epic journey. Robyn Davidson (played by Mia Wasikowska) treks over 1,700 miles across the harsh, lifeless terrain of the Australian outback with only four camels, and her loyal dog, as company. Available on DVD, £10, and Blu-ray, £15, from 18 August.

You can handle items found at archaeological digs



WORKSHOP

Archaeology of slavery

Join Dr Rob Philpott of National Museums Liverpool to explore the lives of **slaves on sugar plantations** and handle finds from archaeological digs in the Caribbean. Three workshops on 9 August. Free entry, booking is essential. www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk

THEATRE

Three Kings

Immerse yourself in the gripping stories of James I, II and III – kings who ruled Scotland in the turbulent 15th century – with the three **James Plays** by award-winning playwright Rona Munro. At the Edinburgh International Festival from 10-20 August. www.eif.co.uk/jamesplays



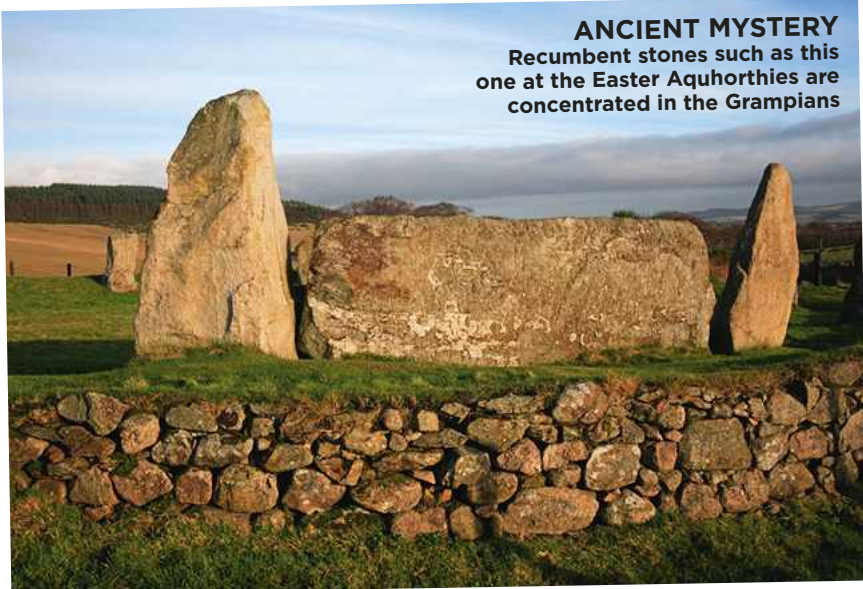
TWITTER

Who to follow

Keep up with the latest from 1661 with daily tweets from **Samuel Pepys**, one of history's greatest gossip merchants. [Twitter.com/samuelpepys](https://twitter.com/samuelpepys)



ANCIENT MYSTERY
Recumbent stones such as this one at the Easter Aquhorthies are concentrated in the Grampians



HOW TO VISIT...

STONE CIRCLES

Rupert Matthews reveals secrets hidden by the mysterious and dramatic stone circles of Britain that date back thousands of years and are wreathed in legends

The British Isles contain a greater concentration of prehistoric standing stone monuments - known as megaliths - than anywhere else in the world. And the most impressive of all are the stone circles. These circles come in many shapes and sizes, and hardly anything about them is certain even today.

Archaeologists have found very little to help them identify what the monuments were for, or even when they were built. There is no sign that the circles were used as dwellings, so pottery, bones and other domestic material normally used for dating sites are absent.

The few objects found in the circles indicates that they began to be built around 5,000 years ago in the early Neolithic period. These first circles were composed of small stones set close together and were most often built in coastal areas in the north or west.

By 4,500 years ago (the later Neolithic period), stone circles were being built across Britain. Circles from this date are among

the largest ever built, and include massive boulders that have been pounded into shape. By 3,500 years ago, the stone circles were smaller, perhaps reflecting a shift in social or ritual customs from larger tribes to family groups. And by about 3,200 years ago, all stone circle building had stopped.

The circles may have been used for religious rituals, cremations or burials, or perhaps they marked the sites of social gatherings for marriages, feasts or trade. The fact that some stones line up to point toward astronomical events, such as sunrise or sunset at particular times of the year, may indicate that the circles were used only on specific dates.

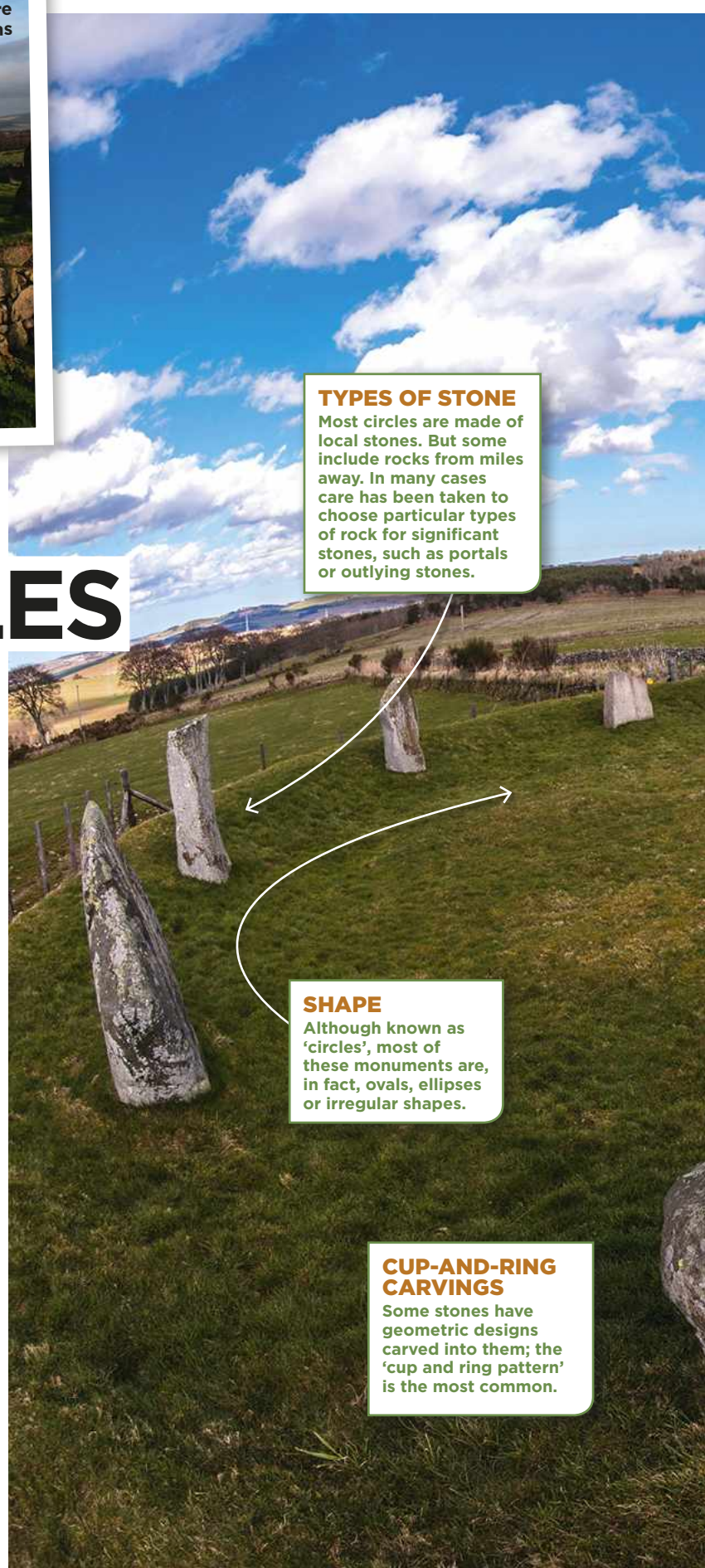
In some ways the circles seem even more alluring because their mysteries remains intact. Visit one or two, and see what you think.

TURN OVER...
for six of the best
stone circles to visit

TYPES OF STONE
Most circles are made of local stones. But some include rocks from miles away. In many cases care has been taken to choose particular types of rock for significant stones, such as portals or outlying stones.

SHAPE
Although known as 'circles', most of these monuments are, in fact, ovals, ellipses or irregular shapes.

CUP-AND-RING CARVINGS
Some stones have geometric designs carved into them; the 'cup and ring pattern' is the most common.



EASTER AQUHORTHIES

Aberdeenshire

Standing in the centre of an ancient stone circle can stir the soul. It's hard to comprehend that our ancestors moved and arranged these huge rocks so long ago. The Easter Aquhorthies circle on a hill west of Inverurie has a wonderful view (and its own car park). Eleven upright stones grow in size leading to a recumbent red granite stone, flanked by two of grey granite. The other stones are of pink porphyry, and they were probably erected around 4,000 years ago. www.historicscotland.gov.uk

RIVER VALLEY

Many stone circles stand close to a river and are often linked to the water by an avenue of stones or of parallel earthworks that may have formed a processional route.

ALIGNMENTS

Two or more stones or those on their side, called 'recumbents', may be positioned to mark an astrological event, such as midsummer sunrise, midwinter sunset or the setting of a prominent star.

BURIALS

Many circles have human burials inside them or close by, although it is not clear whether they are contemporary with the stones or were put in later.

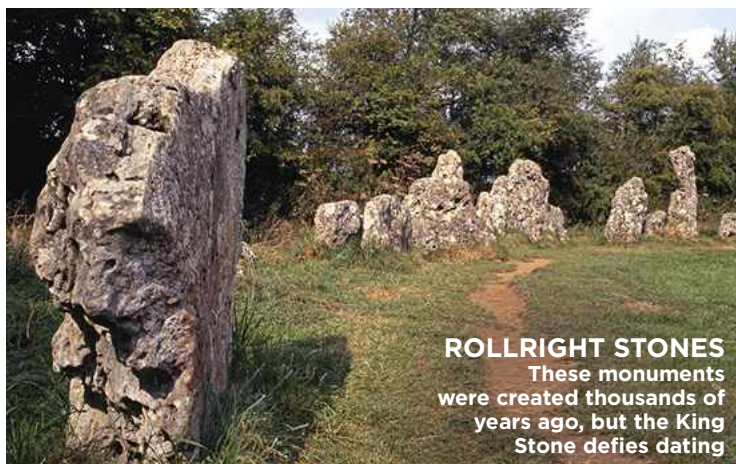
PORTAL

An entrance into the circle is often marked by two larger stones, which may be set wider apart than the rest.

OUTSIDER

The largest stone is often not actually part of the circle itself but stands alone some metres away. This will sometimes mark an alignment, but this is not always the case.

SIX OF THE BEST STONE CIRCLES



ROLLRIGHT STONES
These monuments were created thousands of years ago, but the King Stone defies dating

ROLLRIGHT STONES Oxfordshire

The three monuments known collectively as the Rollright Stones date from Neolithic and Bronze-Age times. The oldest is the early Neolithic Whispering Knights, a dolmen (a flat stone resting on uprights) that almost certainly

contained a burial. Next came the early Bronze Age King's Men, 77 stones set in a 33-metre diameter circle. The solitary King Stone stands 2.4 metres tall, and has defied all efforts to date it. www.rollrightstones.co.uk

AVEBURY Wiltshire



The circle of weirdly shaped stones and the massive bank and ditch at Avebury date back to 2500 BC, but they're a short walk from the even older monuments of Silbury Hill and West Kennet London Barrow. A large number of Avebury's stones were toppled to use for building in the past, and part of the village is inside the circle. Now there's a museum, tea shop and handy car park. www.nationaltrust.org/avebury

CASTLERIGG Cumbria

Situated a couple of miles outside Keswick, this is one of Britain's earliest stone circles, dating back to around 3000 BC. It's also one of the most atmospheric, with panoramic views of the surrounding fells. The original purpose of the 38 stones, the

tallest of which stands 2.3-metres tall, is not known for certain. But the discovery of three stone axes inside the circle suggests it may have served as a trading post, as well as a place for social gatherings and ritual ceremonies. www.english-heritage.org.uk

THE HURLERS Cornwall

High on Bodmin Moor stand the Hurlers. The three circles orientated almost north-south contain 38 stones, although others once also existed. The two largest stones, the Pipers, to the

west may have been a portal. Legend has it the stones are men who played the ancient game of hurling on a Sunday, and were turned to stone for their sacrilege. www.english-heritage.org.uk

LONG MEG AND HER DAUGHTERS Cumbria

Near the M6 at Penrith, a circle (oval) is dominated by a massive monolith known as Meg. She stands 3.4 metres tall and is about 25 metres from her 'daughters'. The portal faces

toward Meg and aligns on the midwinter sunset. According to legend the stones were a coven of witches turned to stone by a wizard from Scotland. www.english-heritage.org.uk



MOEL TY UCHAF Denbighshire

Visiting this stone circle involves a steep uphill walk of almost a mile from the nearest road. But the views of the Llynor River Valley make it worthwhile. The 41 stones

form a 12-metre-diameter circle with a larger outlying stone to the north-east. There was originally a burial in the centre. www.cpat.org.uk/walks



MOEL TY UCHAF
An ancient circle with picturesque valley views

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BOOKS

BOOK OF THE MONTH



The Devils' Alliance: Hitler's Pact with Stalin 1939-1941

By Roger Moorhouse

Bodley Head, £25,
320 pages, hardback

Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin are among the most reviled figures in history. Yet, despite their notoriety, the alliance struck by the two dictators in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 is among the lesser-known aspects of World War II. Roger Moorhouse's new book sets out to tell the full story, from the origins

of the Pact – which came as a huge surprise to contemporaries – to its dramatic end, as Germany declared war on the Soviets. It's detailed stuff, but a fresh alternative to the familiar accounts of the war.



RED ARMY ROLLING ON

Soviet tanks make their way through the city of Rakov, Poland



MEET THE AUTHOR

Roger Moorhouse wants to restore the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact to the history books, before it – and its enormous impact on World War II – is forgotten

“The Pact was conveniently forgotten by all sides”

What first inspired you to write this book?

The Nazi-Soviet Pact is a very rare thing. It's one of those areas in the history of World War II that is of profound, crucial significance, yet seems to have slipped beneath the radar and so rarely features in the standard histories. I wanted to restore it to its deserved place in the narrative.

What motivated Hitler and Stalin to form the Pact?

Economics was important for both sides, but the primary motivator was strategic. For Hitler, the Pact gave him an 'out' from the checkmate that he faced in the summer of 1939. Stalin's motivations are rather more complex: he occupied large swathes of

territory as a result, but his main aim was to turn Hitler west in the hope that he might thereby destroy the 'Imperialists', Britain and France. For both parties, war was the desired outcome.

What was the human cost of the Pact?

Enormous. The Pact launched World War II in Europe. More narrowly, Poland ceased to exist, divided between the Nazis and the Soviets, its population subjected to the horrors of the two regimes. Twenty-five million people in eastern Poland, the Baltic states and what is now Moldova became Soviet citizens whether they liked it or not – most didn't. Many of them endured political persecution, with as many as two million men, women and children

deported to the wilds of Siberia and Kazakhstan. Some of their descendants are still there.

Why did the Pact end?

The Pact ended with the German attack on the USSR in June 1941 and Europe's two criminal dictators essentially fell out over the spoils. Stalin subsequently

became our ally against Hitler, the Grand Alliance was born and the Pact was conveniently forgotten by all sides.

Why do you think this story has been overlooked?

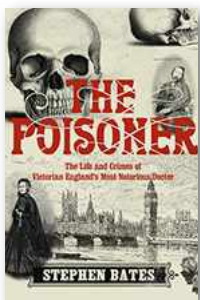
The Soviet Union was naturally embarrassed by its wartime collaboration with Nazi Germany and made great efforts afterwards to explain it away as an innocent, defensive move. That interpretation, though highly dubious, is the one that has since come to dominate. I hope that my book will go some way to changing people's minds and bringing the fascinating, sordid, hideous story of the Nazi-Soviet Pact to a wider audience.



ON THE DOTTED LINE

Joseph Stalin (in white) watches Molotov sign the Pact with Germany

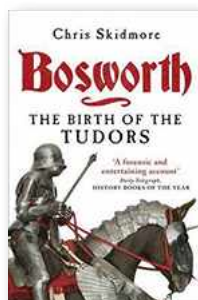
THE BEST OF THE REST



The Poisoner: the Life and Crimes of England's Most Notorious Doctor

By Stephen Bates
Gerald Duckworth and Co, £16.99, 320 pages, hardback

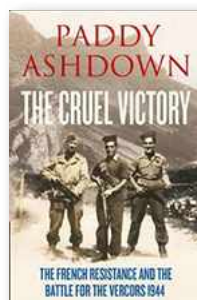
Dubbed “the greatest villain who ever stood trial at the Old Bailey” by Dickens, Dr William Palmer was suspected of poisoning multiple friends and relatives in a case notorious across Europe. Bates tells the story vividly, offering a glimpse into the mind of a sadistic killer.



Bosworth: Birth of the Tudors

By Chris Skidmore
Phoenix, £9.99, 400 pages, paperback

There is little about the Tudors that hasn't been extensively covered already, yet the story of their rise to the throne is less familiar. Using new evidence, Skidmore delves into the events of the dramatic battle on 22 August 1485 that secured the crown for Henry Tudor over Richard III – who became the last King to die on the battlefield.



The Cruel Victory: the French Resistance and the Battle for the Vercors 1944

By Paddy Ashdown
William Collins, £25, 496 pages, hardback

The former Liberal Democrat leader takes us beyond the beaches of Normandy to reveal the tales of the ‘ordinary’ French citizens whose resistance to German occupation played a huge role in World War II. It's long, and thorough, but vital reading.

READ UP ON...

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

BEST FOR...
A GENERAL OVERVIEW

The American Civil War

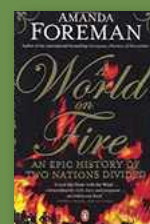
By John Keegan
Vintage, £12.99, 416 pages, paperback



With a thorough overview of military tactics and a look at the war's cultural impact, this masterful account is one of the best places to start exploring the conflict. Indeed, it's so comprehensive that it even tackles that most unlikely of factors: facial hair.

BEST FOR...
A BRITISH PERSPECTIVE
A World on Fire: an Epic History of Two Nations Divided

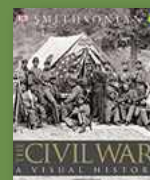
by Amanda Foreman
Penguin, £14.99, 1,040 pages, paperback



Yes, this is a long book, but don't be daunted. Amanda Foreman's focus on the voices of a range of characters – politicians, nurses, spies – offers a fresh take and helps bring British involvement to life.

BEST FOR... THE WAR IN PICTURES
The American Civil War: a Visual History

Dorling Kindersley, £25, 360 pages, hardback



This packed visual guide explores a range of documents, maps and artefacts to provide a journey from the lead-up to war to its aftermath. The first-hand accounts from soldiers and civilians and the photographs of the human cost of the brutal conflict are hugely striking.

MUMMY'S THE WORD

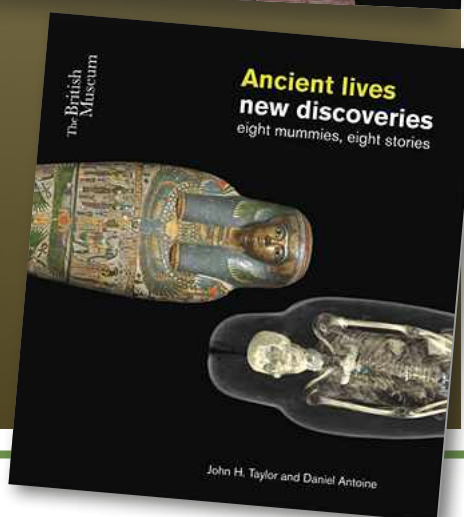


MEETING A MUMMY
The British Museum's exhibition runs until 30 November 2014

Ancient Lives, New Discoveries: Eight Mummies, Eight Stories

by John H Taylor and Daniel Antoine
British Museum Press, £19.99, 192 pages, hardback

What can we discover about the lives of the people preserved for centuries as Egyptian mummies? That's the question behind this book, which combines expert new findings from the British Museum with striking photography of its exhibits.



SIGHT & SOUND

TV & RADIO

Fighting World War I

A powerful dramatisation of real stories from the trenches

Our World War

TV BBC Three
7 August

Experience life on the Western Front as seen through the eyes of young World War I soldiers in this gripping factual drama.

Using visual techniques and imagery familiar from modern warfare – helmet-camera footage, surveillance images and

night vision – this series promises to immerse viewers in the experiences of the front line.

Produced by the multiple BAFTA-winning team behind *Our War*, the three-part series opens by following a company of riflemen and machine gunners fighting the first battle. We

then share in the struggles of a soldier in a Pals regiment at the Somme, and the final episode sees a tank commander advancing deep into enemy territory.

Each episode of *Our World War* is based on deep research and first-hand testimony.



Over three episodes, the young men go from the first battles to the Somme to the last months



The multi-award-winning series marks the centenary of WWI with typical gusto and gags

The horrible bits

Horrible Histories World War One Special

TV CBBC
first week of August

We can celebrate the return of the acclaimed comedy sketch show for a one-off special about World War I. From the grisly trench life of fleas, and going to the toilet in a bucket, to the extraordinary Christmas Day Truce football match, the 40-minute episode will be packed with everything we expect from the Horrible Histories team.

Featuring Mat Baynton, Martha Howe-Douglas, Laurence Wickard and Simon Farnaby, expect heaps of gags, spoofs and fascinating facts, like how Girl Guides passed on secret wartime information.

From track to trench

1914-18: the Railway War

TV BBC Two
late July/early August

Michael Portillo reveals how, from start to finish, World War I was a railway war, in this new series on BBC Two. In the earliest days of the conflict, the railway was used for transporting supplies, and the

war finally came to an end with the signing of the armistice in a railway carriage in Compiègne.

Portillo explores how railways triggered a mechanised war, and transported millions to the trenches. And with the help of experts and enthusiasts he explores railway poetry and the government's *Railway Manual for War* (1911).



Virgin Queen

Elizabeth's Women

Radio Radio 4 Extra
from 4-8 August at 2.45pm

Historian Tracy Borman explores the life of the last Tudor monarch, Elizabeth I.

In this five-part archive series she reveals how women at court shaped Elizabeth's views on power and politics, and were instrumental in creating her Virgin Queen image.

APPS

London – A City Through Time

£9.99
Heuristic-Media

Described by The Londonist as “the best London history app we’ve ever seen”, this coffee-table-book-meets-explorer-guide journeys through the 2,000-year history of the nation’s capital. Take in panoramas from the 17th century or embark on audio tours.



Genius Quiz World War 2

FREE
EMSE EDAPP, S.L

How much do you know about World War II? Find out with this easy-to-use app. With 150 questions, the app will test and broaden your knowledge of the bloody conflict. You can also take the other quizzes in the series, testing your grey cells on what you know about Ancient Greece and Egypt.



A History of Ireland in 100 Objects

FREE
Royal Irish Academy

Virtually trace the course of Irish history from 5,000 BC through a collection of objects. With photos, films and audio clips you’re taken on a journey through time: discover the significance of the Spanish Armada, the horrors of Bloody Sunday, and the homesickness of Irish goldminers in Australia.



PODCASTS

Military History Podcast

George Hageman
www.militaryhistorypodcast.blogspot.co.uk

Covering the most significant events in military history – from the American Civil War and blitzkrieg, to the Falklands War and the occupation of Iraq – this now-concluded series is informative and peppered with unusual anecdotes.

Rex Factor

rexfactor.podbean.com

Offering a laid-back analysis of England’s monarchs, this podcast rounds up their lives and reigns before scoring their performance in “battleness, scandal, subjectivity, longevity and dynasty”. Expect lots of jokes, tongue-in-cheek and interesting facts.

History Clips: Victorians

www.bbc.co.uk/podcasts/series/victorians

This new podcast explores key people, inventions and events from the Victorian era. Discover what it was like to come from a wealthy family in 19th-century Britain, and step into the shoes of street children.



National Geographic: Archaeology

science.nationalgeographic.com/science/archaeology

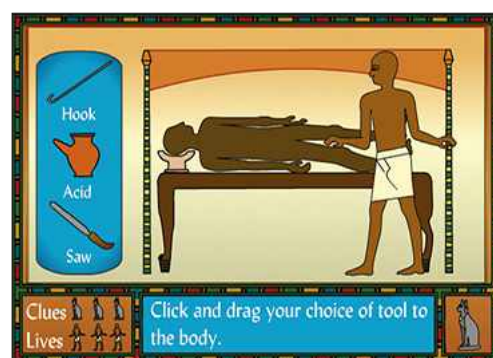
If you’re excited by tombs, ancient legends and lost cities, you’ll love the archeology section of the National Geographic website. Full of news, photos, videos, games and quizzes, it is guaranteed to keep you entertained for hours.



Library of Congress

www.loc.gov

This website is a treasure trove of American historical material, from original documents to sound recordings. Scroll through newspapers published in the run-up to World War I; listen to interviews with wartime veterans, and flick through amazing images – from 19th-century baseball cards to 18th-century cartoons.



Mummy Maker

bbc.co.uk/history/ancient/egyptians/launch_gms_mummy_maker.shtml

Venture into the embalmer’s workshop and virtually prepare a body for burial, with this strangely addictive web game. Answer questions about the mummification process, and prepare to be scorned by the chief embalmer if you set a foot out of place!

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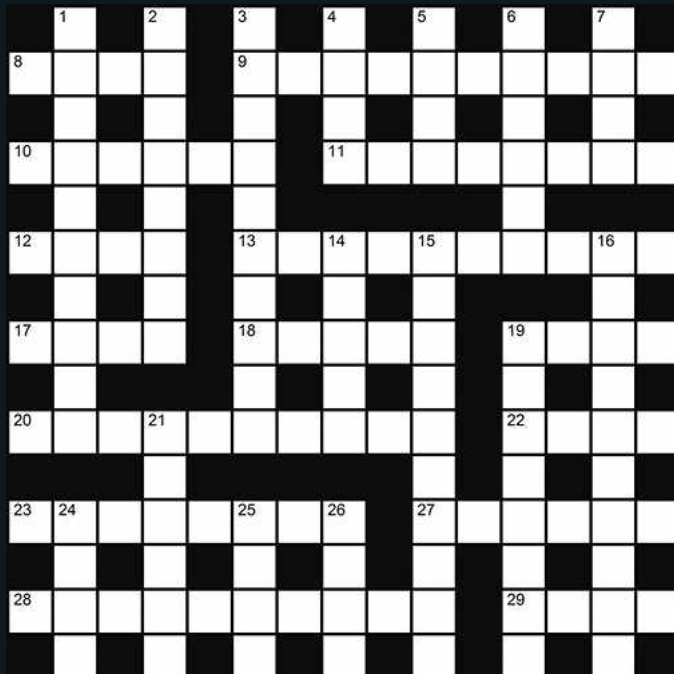
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CROSSWORD N° 6

You could be one of three prize winners if you complete this month's historical crossword

Set by Richard Smyth



ACROSS

- 8** In Greek myth, the Muse of history (4)
9 'The ___ of the Axis' – Churchillian term for Mediterranean Europe, 1942 (10)
10 Member of a Christian sect founded in the mid-17th century by George Fox and others (6)
11 In Germanic myth, a subterranean dwarf of great wealth (8)
12 Roman Emperor, step-son of Claudius (4)
13 Tragedy by Sophocles, first performed c429 BC (7,3)
17 Berkshire college founded in 1440 by Henry VI (4)
18 *The* ___, essay series of

- 1758-60 by Samuel Johnson and others (5)
19 James ___ (1695-1734), the first bare-knuckle boxing champion of England (4)
20 ___ Guard, imperial Roman corps, dissolved by Constantine I in the fourth century (10)
22 ___ Minor, historical name for the region also known as Anatolia (4)
23 Nickname given to Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (4,4)
27 Old Testament prophet and pupil of Elijah (6)
28 Major work of 1867-94 by Karl Marx (3,7)
29 Word used by a town crier prior to a proclamation (4)

DOWN

- 1** English city, capital of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia (10)
2 Siege of ___ (1781), conclusive battle of the American Revolutionary War (8)
3 Caribbean island, named San Juan Bautista by Columbus in 1493 (6,4)
4 Major deity in Norse myth (4)
5 ___ League, transnational Middle Eastern organisation founded in 1945 (4)
6 Orson ___ (1915-85), US actor and film-maker (6)
7 Ku Klux ___, racist organisation founded in Georgia in 1915 (4)
14 Indian city, seized by mutineers in 1857 (5)
15 Luigi ___ (1867-1936), Italian author of *Six Characters in Search of an Author* (1921) (10)
16 'But Lord! to see the absurd nature of ___' – Samuel Pepys, 1662 (10)
19 Nickname given to the Manhattan skyscraper formerly known as the Fuller Building (8)
21 Bathtime cry of Archimedes (6)
24 Historically, a ruler of Russia (4)
25 Mountain range crossed by Napoleon in 1800 (4)
26 Third son of Adam and Eve, according to the book of Genesis (4)

CHANCE TO WIN...

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by Ian Fletcher and Natalia Ischenko
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SOLUTION N° 5



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BE MY GUEST

Every issue, we ask a well-known personality to choose five guests from history to invite to their fantasy dinner party. This month's host is Paralympian **Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson**

ELIZABETH I

For a lively night, I've picked some strong, feisty women who fought for what they believed in. I've always found Queen Elizabeth interesting. I studied her in my equivalent of Year 7 History and was fascinated by how she played a load of powerful blokes off against each other and won.

MARILYN MONROE

I have a tendency to like conspiracy theories, although most of the time I don't think they exist, and I've always been fascinated about how Marilyn died. I'd love to know what happened. Here's a woman who completely used her sexuality and her looks to create this persona - she almost had everything but she had nothing. She had money and beauty, but no happy ending.

JOAN OF ARC

I remember sitting watching the Ingrid Bergman film *Joan Of Arc* as a kid with my dad, and being shocked to realise that the world wasn't a completely equal place for women. I always felt equal when I was growing up, but if you go back through history, look how women were treated. To be accepted, Joan had to dress up as a man.



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

President Franklin D Roosevelt fascinates me because he was a wheelchair user, but hid it - he had to be seen as strong. I used to assume Eleanor was just a dutiful politician's wife. But, from reading her diaries, I'm convinced she would have had a lot of impact. She just couldn't be seen to have any.

"I'D LIKE TO KNOW: DID EMILY MEAN TO KILL HERSELF WHEN SHE RAN IN FRONT OF THE KING'S HORSE?"

EMILY WILDING DAVISON

Again, I'd like to know: did she mean to kill herself when she ran in front of the King's horse at the Derby? I saw an amazing play about her and was shocked by the full horror of what she went through for what she believed in as a Suffragette. She was force-fed 49 times. I can't imagine how she just kept going.

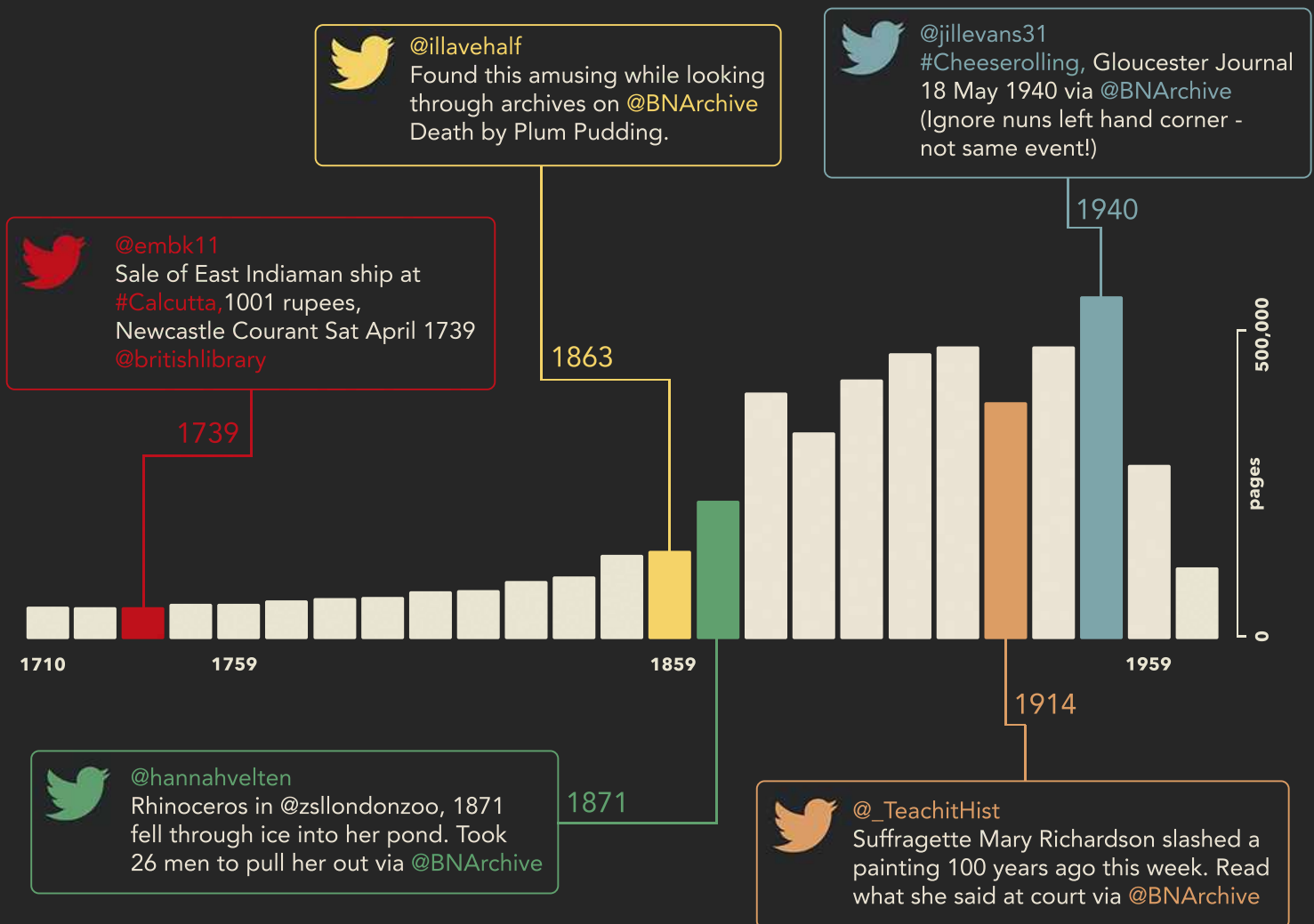


An 11-time Paralympian gold medallist, Baroness Tanni Grey-Thompson is part of the BBC's team at the Commonwealth Games 23 July to 4 August.

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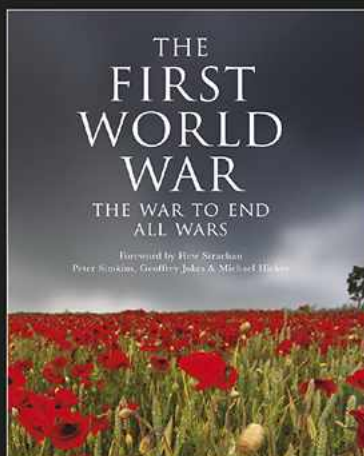
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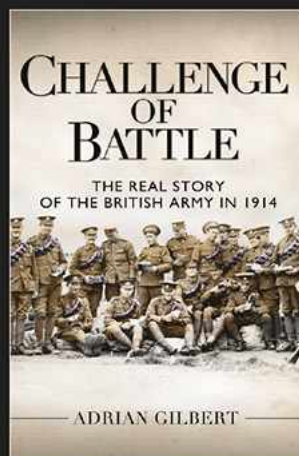
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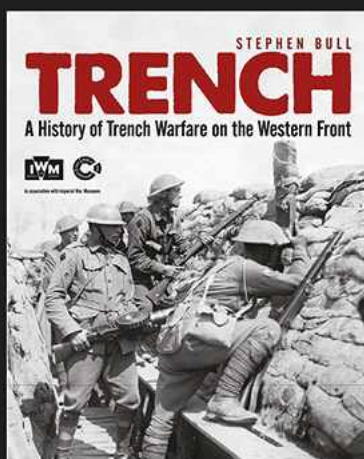
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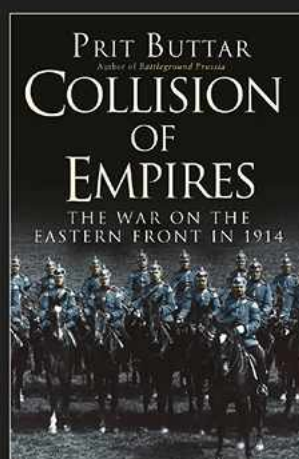


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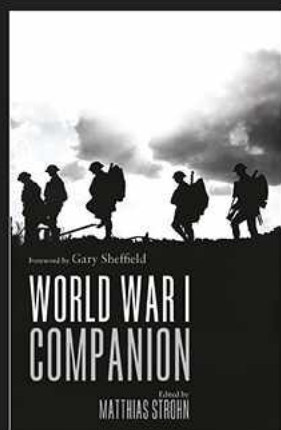


COLLISION OF EMPIRES

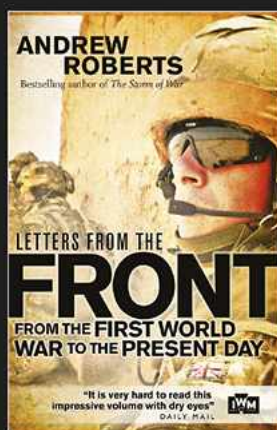
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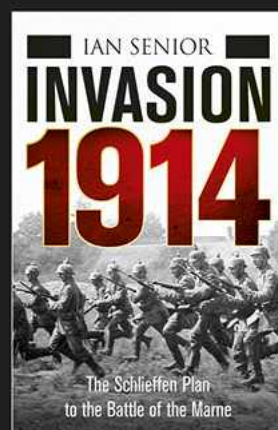
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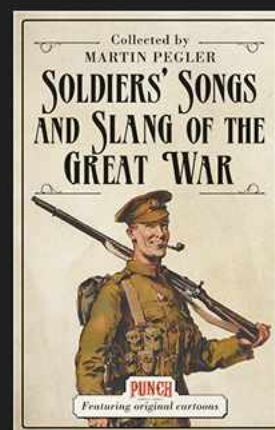
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